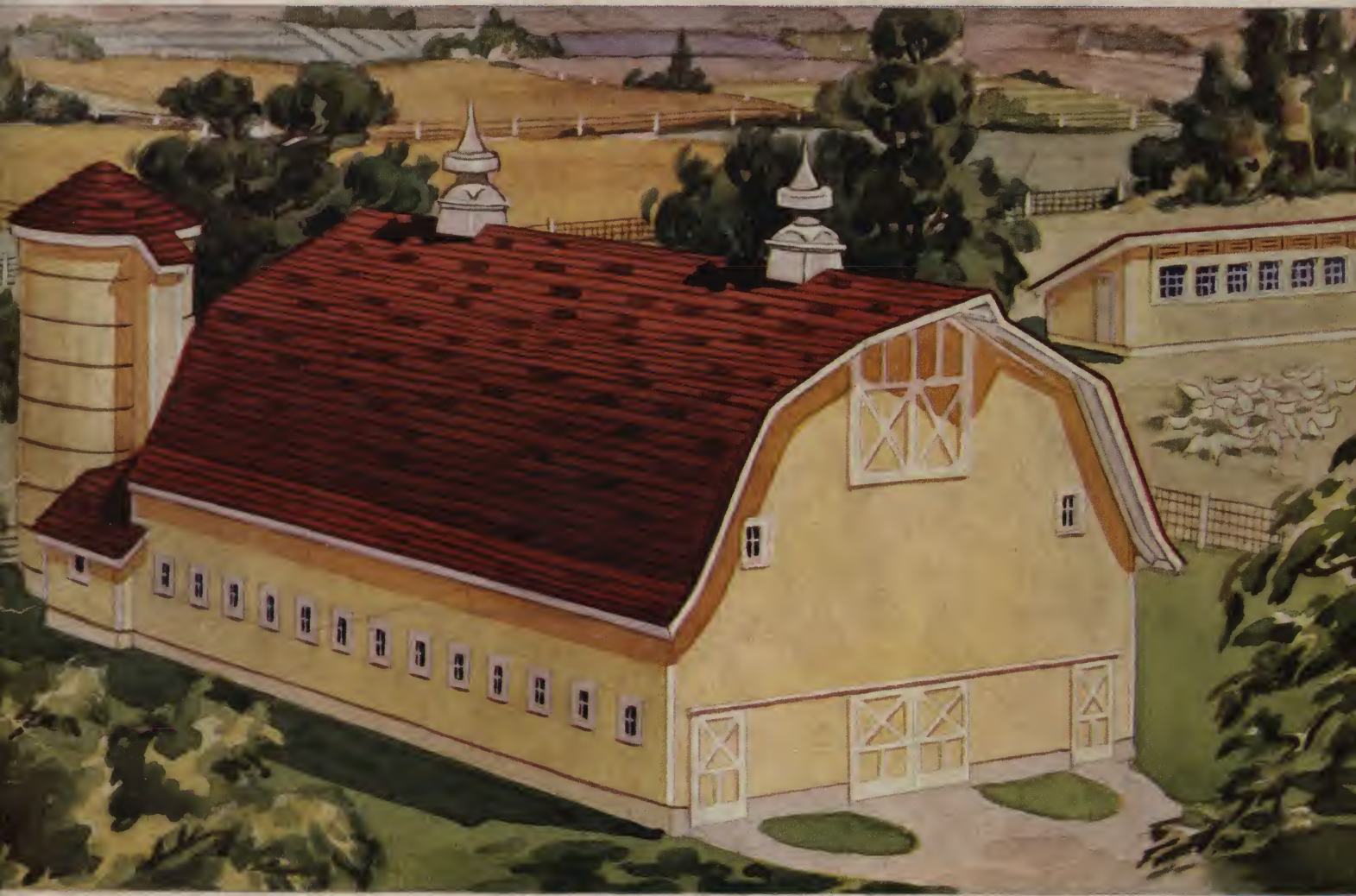


PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS



J. L. & F. W. B. B. B.
B. B. B. B. B. B. B.
B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

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PRACTICAL FARM BUILDINGS

FOR FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND LIVE STOCK RAISERS

● Because of an insistent demand for more economical and practical farm buildings, we have pleasure in presenting to our farm trade this highly interesting and useful book which contains the latest and most modern ideas pertaining to the planning and construction of every type of farm building.

Convenient and well planned farm buildings are as necessary to a good farm as are good tools and machinery. In fact, buildings really are tools, part of the farm equipment; and they must be well planned, well made and well kept to be of the greatest use to the owner.

Poor buildings mean waste of time, waste of machinery and loss in live stock, and is the sign of a poor farm and of a poor farmer. Well built and well arranged buildings, on the other hand, besides designating a good farm, make chores easier and expenses less.

Time and labor are saved if the buildings are sanitary and well arranged, and the better housing of your live stock, grain and machinery, saves you money. Good buildings will also provide convenience and economy for the farmer and his family, and in many instances, comfort and healthful surroundings as well.

Experience has shown that no one type of barn will answer every purpose to the best advantage. An analysis of the requirements usually

calls for a combination of many different features to meet most adequately the needs of a particular case. Farm buildings should combine utility, economy, strength and sanitation. This they may do and still be of effective architectural design, practical, modern and convenient.

Many of the plans featured in this book have been made possible through the courtesy and co-operation of the MIDWEST AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES whose names appear below:

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
University of Illinois, Urbana.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.
Iowa State College, Ames.
Kansas State College, Manhattan.
University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Michigan State College, East Lansing.
University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
University of Missouri, Columbia.
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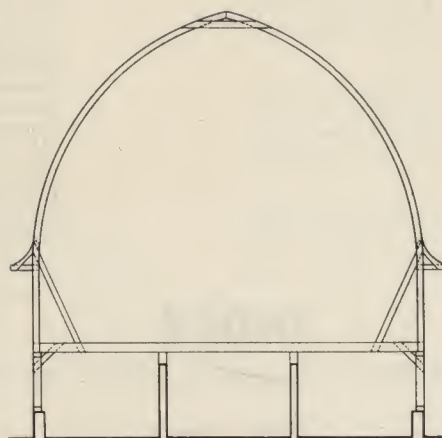
SECURE ACCURATE PLANS BEFORE BUILDING

● 203 PLANS FOR YOUR SELECTION

This large assortment of modern farm building plans is published to aid the farmer in selecting his buildings so that they will be economically and practically suited to the purpose for which they are intended. Each of these designs was carefully selected and approved by competent architects experienced in farm building construction and agricultural requirements. Each particular structure was selected for its practical efficiency and purpose, sound construction, sanitation, comfort and economy.

● ACCURATE PLANS ARE NECESSARY

It is absolutely essential to good construction and practical efficiency that correctly drawn plans be used. Poorly made plans mean waste, delay, poor construction, and usually undesirable buildings. Unless the plans are accurate, mistakes and mishaps occur with deadly certainty. Discrepancies are always expensive and destructive in comfort and efficiency. The safe, economical method of building avoids waste and disappointment by actually first building the structure on paper. Accurate plans are available for every design in this book and their use eliminates any guess work. Tell us the plan which interests you and ask for complete information.



GOthic ROOF TYPE
MUCH USED, VERY PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL AND STRONG. FURNISHES LARGE UNOBSTRUCTED HAY MOW

● WE MAKE CHANGES TO SUIT

Very often certain conditions and requirements demand changes in plans which otherwise would be satisfactory. Appreciating this, we gladly offer our assistance in any manner that will aid you in securing the exact revisions wanted. If necessary, we will even make over the entire plan in order to deliver to you the building you desire. Floor plans for any farm building shown can be reversed so that the design can be placed to any exposure desired.

● PLANS MADE TO ORDER

We are prepared to furnish accurate working drawings made according to your own ideas and requirements. Furnish us a crude drawing or sketch of what you want in the way of a barn or other building, also give us full information regarding the type and purpose of the structure and we will then submit carefully drawn pencil sketch plans for your approval. These sketch plans are furnished so that there will be no chance of making any errors and so that the builder will be enabled to secure a plan arranged strictly according to his requirements. After the pencil plans are approved and returned to us we complete all drawings and details and furnish blue print working plans.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER DEPENDS LARGELY UPON HIS BUILDINGS

● The barn or farm building is your factory—your workshop or warehouse—in use daily throughout the year.

A first class building especially designed for its purpose is a constant money maker, because it saves labor, feed and time.

A well equipped stable adds to the selling price of your cows or stock, as it shows them off better, makes them healthier, and better producers. As contented, healthy cows produce more milk, then they should be housed in comfortable and sanitary surroundings.

It is a great mistake to think that the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Hogs are originally from warm climates, nature has not provided them with much in the way of protective covering. These animals require sanitary housing and plenty of sunlight.

A good hog house will produce healthier stock and more pork.

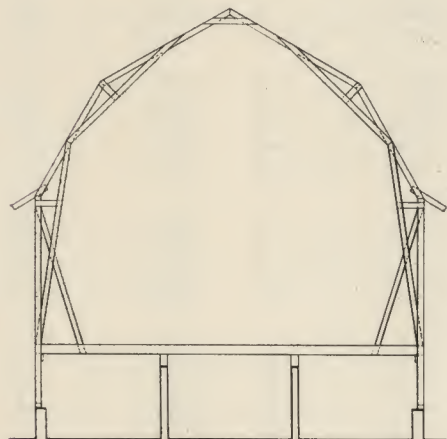
Properly constructed granaries save many a dollar.

Poultry, when kept in a dry, clean, well ventilated, well planned house, returns the largest profit.

Scales, installed on farms, enable the farmer to sell his produce, grain and live stock by actual measure. Your measures are just as correct as the other fellow's.

Farm Buildings should be as carefully constructed for their purposes as are manufacturing plants.

Money invested in the farm for buildings will be returned in increased profits, healthier stock, better grain, healthful surroundings, less labor, and more congenial help.



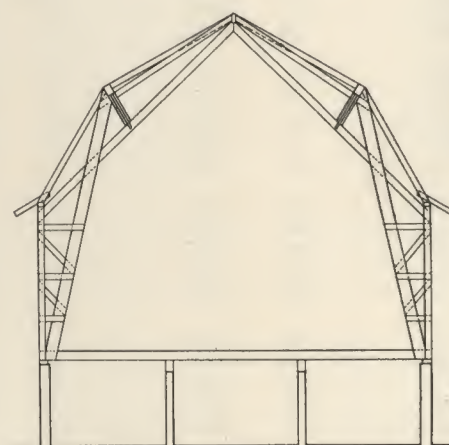
BRACED RAFTER TYPE
A THOROUGH, SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF. OFFERS LARGE UNOBSTRUCTED MOW CAPACITY

● OUR MATERIAL IS ALWAYS OPEN TO FULL INSPECTION

Our Materials are of the highest standard and we keep accurately informed on all trade conditions. For the convenience of the carpenter during construction we furnish a complete list of the material specifying the size and where each item is placed in the building. This means a great saving in time and labor for you and your builder.

COST OF MATERIAL

Actual cost and full information will be gladly furnished at your convenience. Our trade knowledge and experience is yours for the asking.



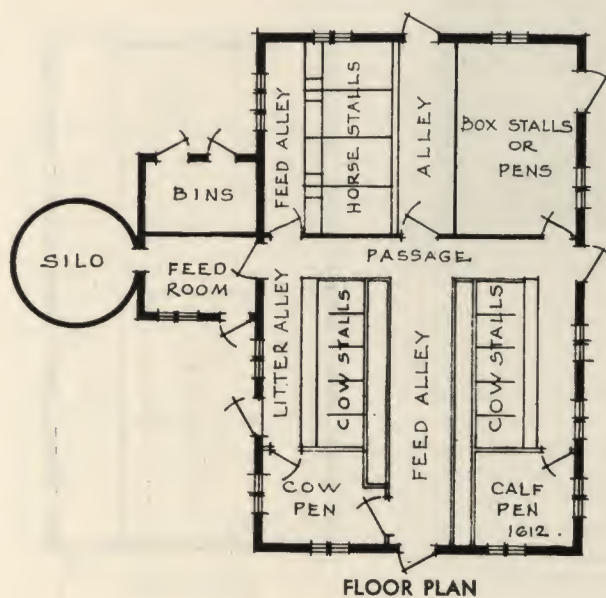
PLANK TRUSS TYPE
A VERY STRONG STRUCTURE. LARGE MOW CAPACITY. OFFERS GREAT RESISTANCE TO WINDS AND STORMS



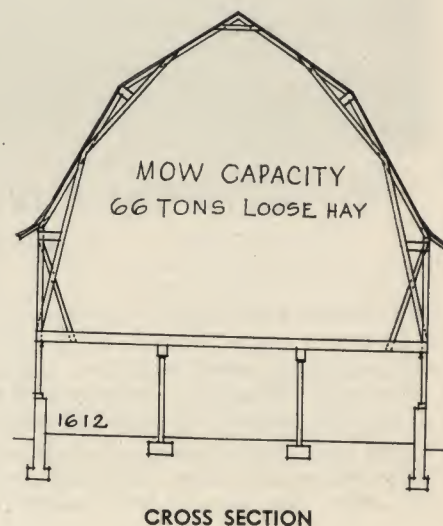
GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F.-1612

SIZE 34 FT. x 56 FT.

● This barn can be lengthened at one end or both ends to accommodate any number of animals. An outstanding advantage of the braced rafter barn is that it requires so few men to construct and erect it. Instances have been known where barns have been built without experienced carpenters. The interior is practical for the farmer who for convenience and cost desires to house his stock under one roof. A solid partition is placed between the horse section and the cow section. If preferred, the pens can be converted into stalls at any time. Foundation wall extend 2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 16 feet high. Lower floor ceiling is 8 feet above floor. Side walls in hay mow are 7½ feet high. Ridge of roof is 37 feet above ground.

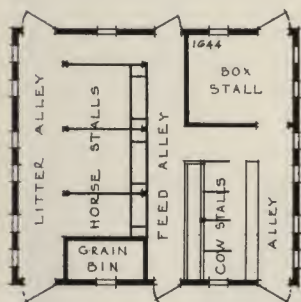


WE FURNISH
FULL PARTICULARS
UPON REQUEST





CROSS SECTION



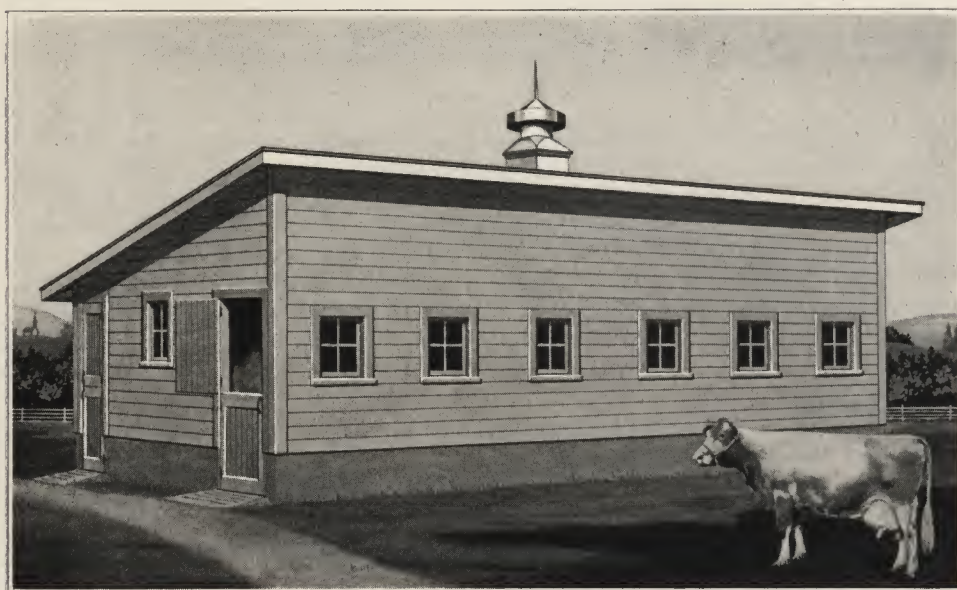
FLOOR PLAN

SIZE 34 FT. x 30 FT.



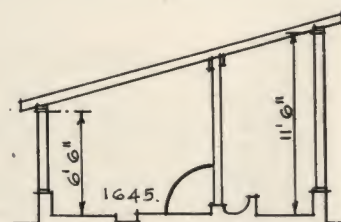
GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F-1644

● Reproduced through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES. This type of barn may well serve the needs of many farmers who do not require an overhead mow for hay storage. The hay can be conveniently stored next to the barn where it can be obtained as needed. The construction is frame. This barn can be made longer if desired. The foundation walls extend 2 feet 4 inches above grade. Side walls are 5 feet 6 inches in height. Ridge of roof is 13 feet above the ground. We recommend this barn to any one desiring an inexpensive barn which will render the maximum service.



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F-1645

SIZE 18 FT. x 32 FT.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

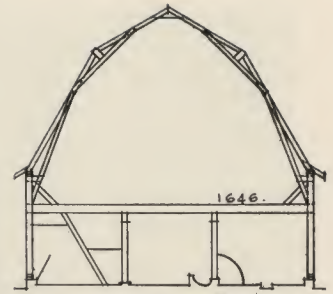
● Here is a unit type of one-story barn which may be used as a nucleus from which a larger barn may be built. It in itself is rather complete and serves as a workable unit until funds permit additions, which may be made without many changes and loss of material. Provision is made for four horses and four cows with litter and feed alleys of sufficient width to provide adequate room for the feeding and cleaning. Entrance to the barn may be made from both ends of either alley. Foundation walls extend 20 inches above the grade. Side walls are 5 feet high on one side and 10 feet high on the other. We present this through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES.



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F-1646

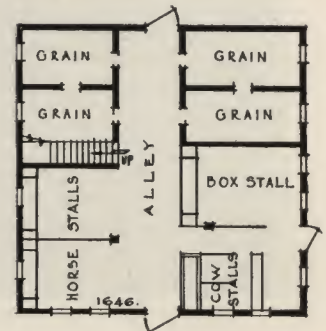
SIZE 32 FT. x 32 FT.

● This barn is well suited for some of the small farming enterprises, where the use of a separate building for housing the few live stock and storing a few hundred bushels of grain is not justified. Four grain bins, a box stall, four horse stalls and two cow stalls are incorporated in the floor plan. A stairway is provided for easy ascent to the mow. Concrete foundations are used under the bin walls as well as the outside walls. With the exception of the dirt floor in the horse stalls the floor is also of concrete. Concrete side walls of barn extend 12 inches above grade. Frame side walls are 13 feet high. Roof ridge is 31 feet above the ground. This design is presented through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES.

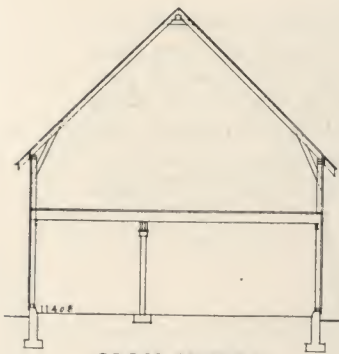


CROSS SECTION

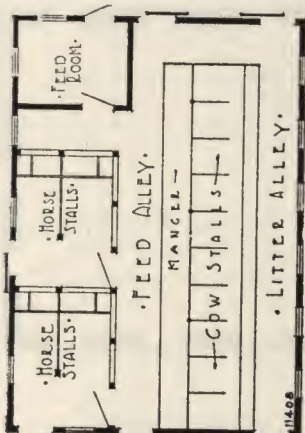
MOW CAPACITY
32 TONS LOOSE HAY



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Plan A—Size 28'0" x 28'0"
Plan B—Size 28'0" x 40'0"
Plan C—Size 28'0" x 52'0"

General Purpose Barn F-11408

MOW CAPACITY
Plan A—12 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—18 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—24 Tons Loose Hay

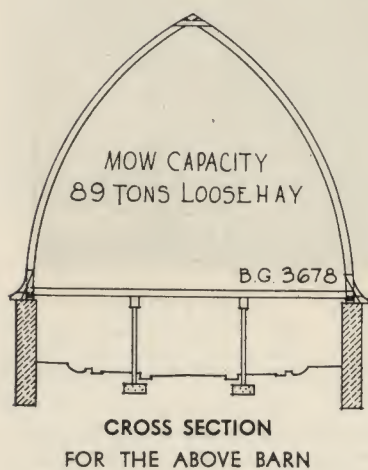
● The three sizes we offer in this design will fill the requirements of the small farm as well as the larger sized farms. It is about as inexpensive as it is possible to make it, and still conform to the essential arrangements of strength and appearance. Do not overlook the feed room and the large hay capacity. It is sanitary, well lighted and ventilated. Aerators are provided for the roof. Foundation wall extends 12 inches above the grade. Side frame walls are 14 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 5 feet above hay floor. Ceiling height is 9 feet above concrete floor. Ridge of roof is 30 feet above ground.



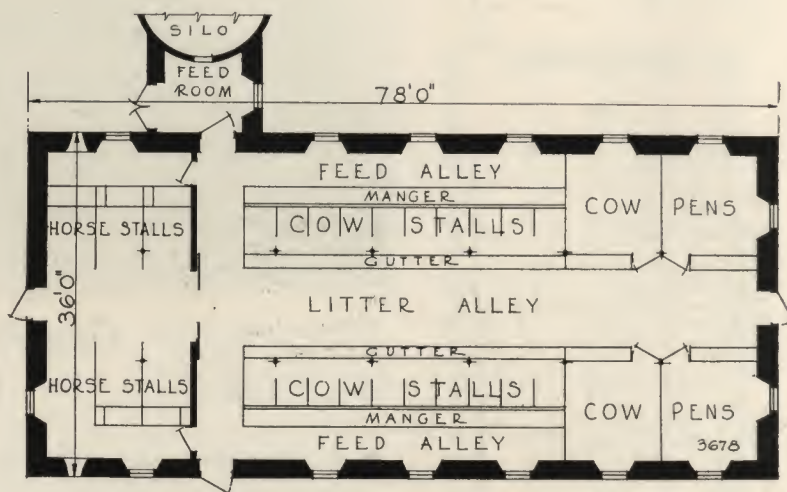
GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. G. - 3678

SIZE 36 FT. x 78 FT.

● The Gothic type of barn is popular because of neat appearance and open smooth loft or hay mow. A stronger barn at the same cost cannot be built. Detail drawings show how rafters are built up, also bracing and other construction details. The first story walls of this barn are of stone construction which permits native stone to be used, if desired. If preferred, however, concrete, concrete blocks, clay tile, or wood may be used. The dairy section is partitioned off from the horse stalls. Stone foundation extends 8 feet above grade. Lower story is 8 feet high. Hay mow is 27 feet high from loft floor to hay carrier tract. Ridge of roof is 38 feet above ground. Produced through the courtesy of WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



PLANS SHOW ALL DETAILS



FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN FOR BARN
DESIGN FOR BARN
DESIGN FOR BARN

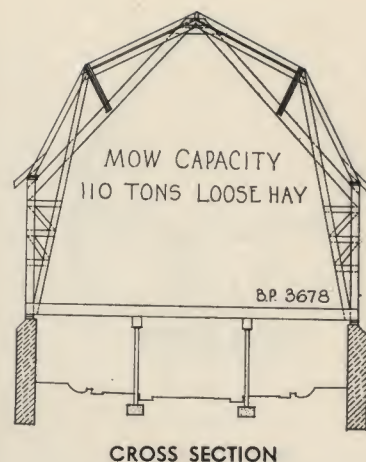
B.G.—3678
B. B.—3678
B. P.—3678

ILLUSTRATED ABOVE
ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 7
ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 7



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. P. - 3678

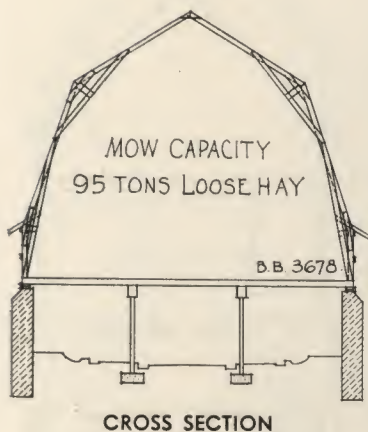
SEE FLOOR PLAN ON PAGE 6



CROSS SECTION

ASK FOR CONSTRUCTION
COSTS AND FULL
PARTICULARS

● A standard type of barn. Extra strong, durable and built of flat timbers. This barn is suitable for any purpose. It is constructed to withstand heavy loads, shocks, and heavy winds. The maximum amount of windows will insure plenty of light and sunshine. The hay mow is unobstructed by posts. The practical floor arrangement on page 6 is also designed for this barn. Frame side walls are 14 feet 8 inches high. Side walls above hay mow floor are 13 feet high. Ridge of roof is 40 feet above grade. Lower floor is 8 feet high.



CROSS SECTION

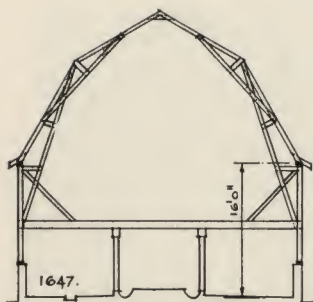
WORKING PLANS
GIVE COMPLETE
BUILDING DETAILS



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. B. - 3678

SEE FLOOR PLAN ON PAGE 6

● A neat, compact barn which will give the maximum mow space and perfect ventilation besides a convenient floor arrangement as shown on page 6. Mow floor is unobstructed by posts and the rafters are all braced as shown by cross-section. Foundation stone extends 8 feet above grade. Lower floor ceiling is 8 feet above floor. Side walls in the hay mow are 5½ feet high. Ridge of roof is 37 feet above the ground. We present this design through the courtesy of the WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



CROSS SECTION

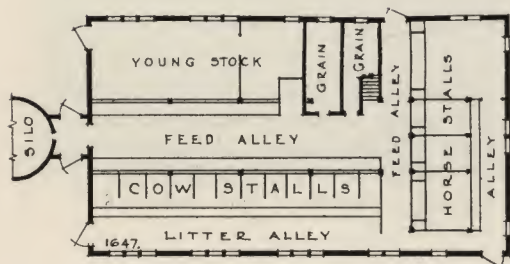
MOW CAPACITY

67 TONS LOOSE HAY



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F-1647

SIZE 34 FT. x 60 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

● Through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES we present this barn which should appeal to anyone desiring a convenient, compact and modern barn of moderate size. It accommodates twelve cows, four horses and several head of young stock without apparent crowding. In addition, provision is made for a maternity pen, a box stall and a few grain bins. Concrete foundation extends 4 feet above ground. Frame side walls are 12 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 7 feet above floor. Lower story ceiling is 8 feet high. Ridge of roof is 35 feet above ground.

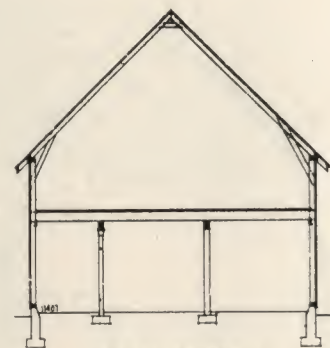


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Plan A—Size 28'0"x30'0"
Plan B—Size 28'0"x42'0"
Plan C—Size 28'0"x54'0"

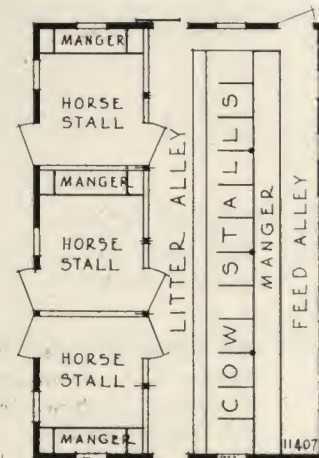
General Purpose Barn F-11407

STABLE CAPACITY
Plan A—8 Cows, 4 Horses
Plan B—12 Cows, 6 Horses
Plan C—15 Cows, 8 Horses

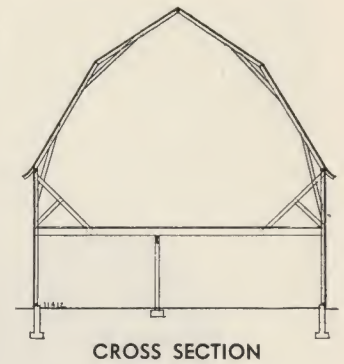
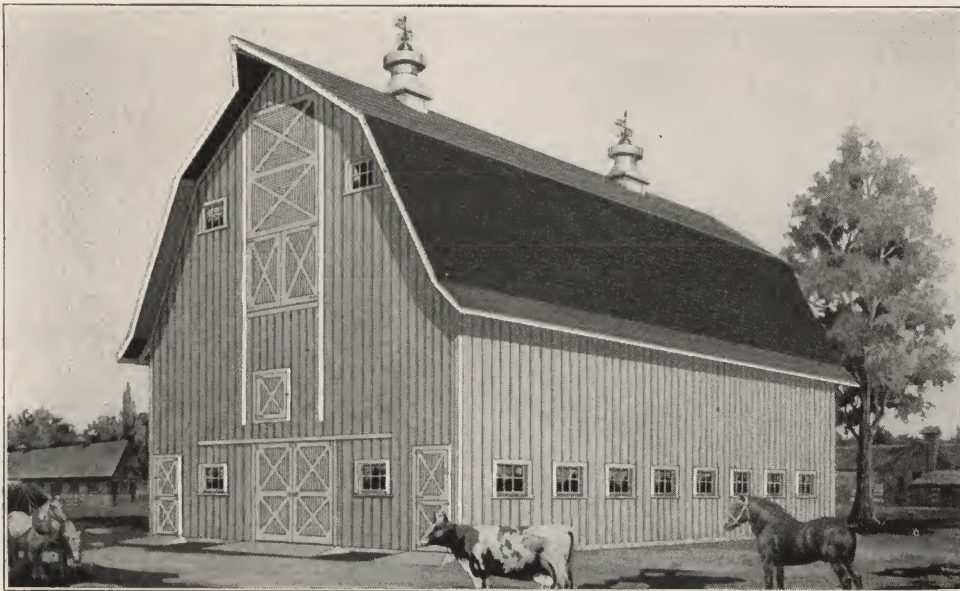
● This compact well constructed barn was designed for farms of 20 to 50 acres or more. The stalls are of the approved design as used in the best dairy barns. Each cow stall is 3 feet 3 inches in width, which is about the right average for cows. The horse stalls are built up of plank in a substantial manner, the details of which are shown on the blue print plans. The litter alley is built wide, to enable the manure spreader to be driven through. If preferred, a solid partition can be erected between the cow and horse stable. Concrete wall extends 12 inches above the ground. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. Lower story ceiling is 9 feet in height. Side walls of hay mow run 5 feet above floor. Ridge of roof is 30 feet above the ground. Mow capacities—16, 22 and 29 tons of loose hay.



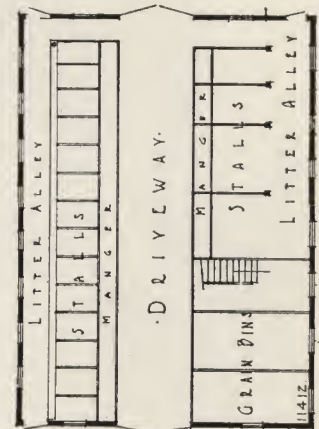
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

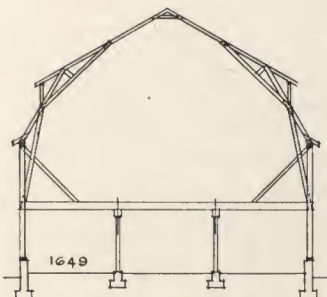
Plan A—Size 36'0"x50'0"
Plan B—Size 36'0"x62'0"
Plan C—Size 36'0"x74'0"

General Purpose Barn F-11412

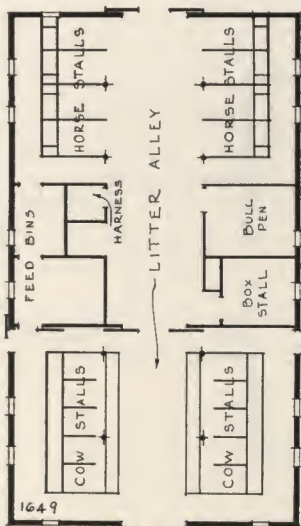
STABLE CAPACITY

Plan A—14 Cows, 6 Horses
Plan B—17 Cows, 9 Horses
Plan C—20 Cows, 11 Horses

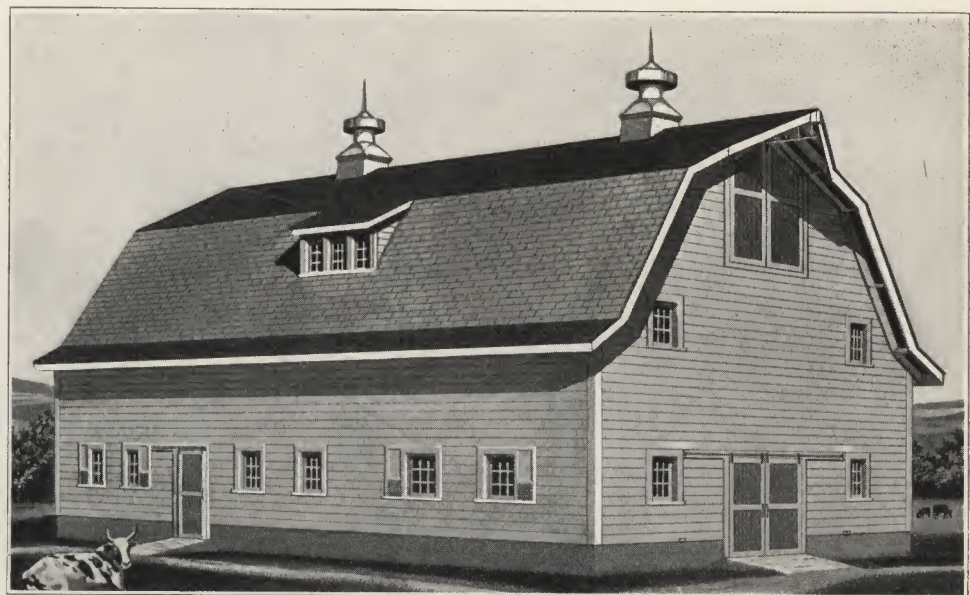
● Approved principles of lighting, ventilation and arrangements have been observed with due consideration given to the cost of erection. The stable arrangement is simple, practical and will promote efficiency. Plenty of windows are provided to furnish light and air which is necessary to healthy stock. The drive or feed way through the center in which the hay chute opens is a very practical feature. The construction is plank frame with a supporting gambrel roof. Frame side walls are 16 feet high. Side walls of hay mow extend 7 feet above hay floor. Roof ridge is 33 feet above the ground. Mow Capacity—50, 62 and 74 tons Loose Hay.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



General Purpose Barn F-1649

MOW CAPACITY
71 TONS LOOSE HAY

SIZE 36 FT. x 64 FT.

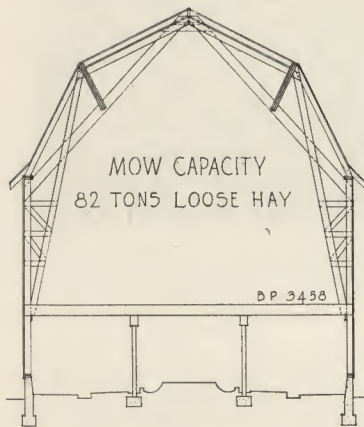
● Although somewhat larger than the average barn and more elaborate, it is not beyond the reach of many farmers who desire a well proportioned as well as a modern barn. This plan is adapted to be used in regions and localities where regulations call for partition walls between the dairy cows and the other part of the barn. The wide driveway gives the barn a roomy appearance and permits the use of a manure spreader for the removing of manure. Concrete foundation walls extend 2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. The lower story ceiling is 8 feet high. Hay mow is 22 feet high from floor to hay carrier tract. Side walls of hay mow are 6 feet high. Ridge of roof is 34 feet above ground. Published through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES.



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. P.-3458

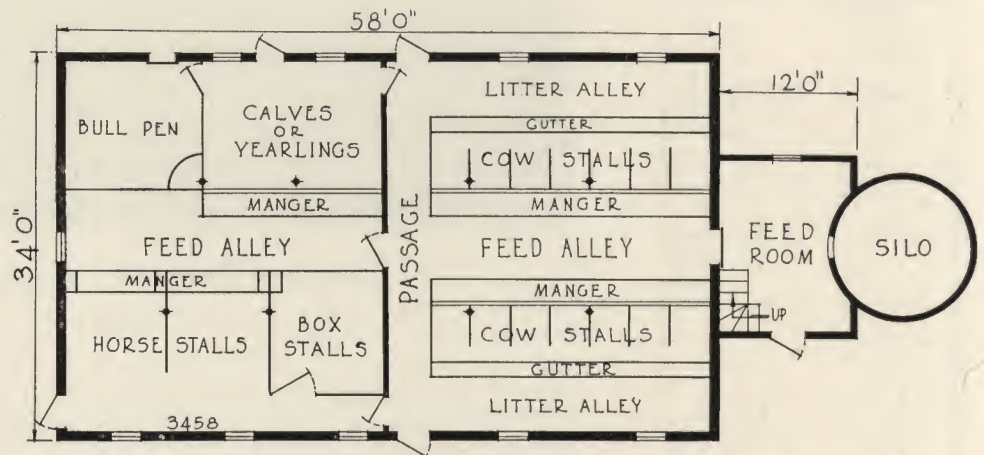
SIZE 34 FT. x 58 FT.

● This general purpose barn is designed for the practical farmer who for convenience and lower cost desires to house his stock under one roof. It can be lengthened at one or both ends to accommodate any number of animals. Convenience and a saving of labor in feeding is obtained by the arrangement with respect to the feed alley from which all sources of feed and mangers are accessible. The cow section is partitioned off from the other part of the barn. Ample ventilation is obtained by the use of fresh air intakes and foul air outlets placed at several points. Concrete foundation walls extend 2 feet above the grade. Frame Side Walls are 20½ feet high. Lower floor ceiling is about 8 feet above floor. Side walls in the Hay Mow are 13 feet high. Ridge of roof is 39½ feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION

PLANK TRUSS ROOF
FRAMING IS DESIGNED
FOR THE ABOVE BARN



FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN FOR BARN
DESIGN FOR BARN
DESIGN FOR BARN

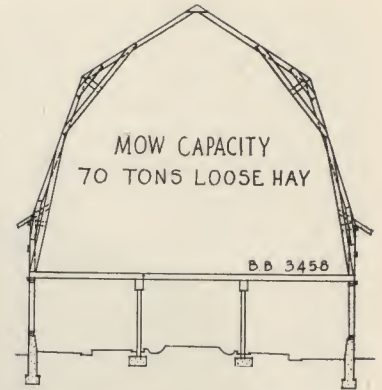
B. P.—3458
B. G.—3458
B. B.—3458

ILLUSTRATED ABOVE
ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE II
ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE II



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. B.-3458

SEE FLOOR PLAN ON PAGE 10

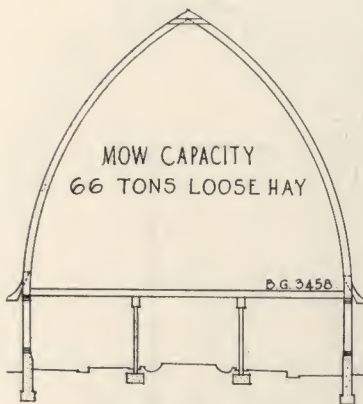


CROSS SECTION

THIS BARN IS DESIGNED WITH BRACED RAFTER ROOF AS ILLUSTRATED ABOVE.

WE HAVE WORKING PLANS AT OUR OFFICE.

● This barn differs from the barn on the preceding page in the construction of the outside walls and roof framing only. This structure of typical gambrel roof, braced rafter type of construction is considered by many to be the most economical. The hay mow is free and unobstructed. Concrete foundation wall extends 2 feet above the grade. Frame side walls are 12 feet high. Lower floor ceiling is about 8 feet above the floor. Side walls in the hay mow are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Ridge of the roof is $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground.



CROSS SECTION

THE GOTHIC ROOF IS MUCH USED, VERY PRACTICAL, ECONOMICAL AND STRONG.

BLUE PRINT PLANS AT OUR OFFICE



GENERAL PURPOSE BARN B. G.-3458

SEE FLOOR PLAN ON PAGE 10

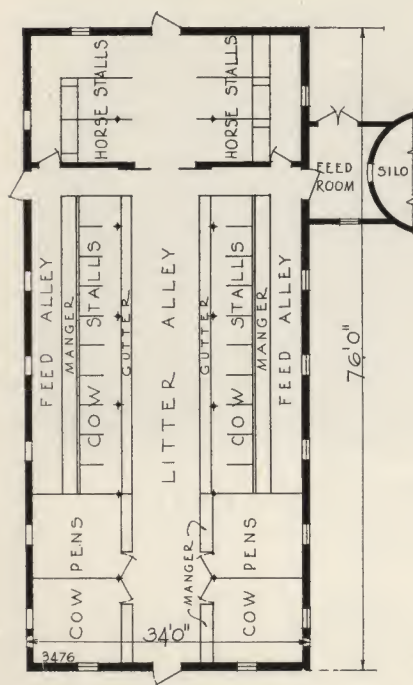
● The Gothic Roof barn for a long period has proven its practicability and durability. An advantage claimed for this style of roof is that it is free from trusses, braces or cross timbers, so that the mow is left perfectly free, and the shape of the roof gives it greater strength to stand heavy winds and loads. The main features are large mow room, and a very neat, attractive general appearance. Concrete foundation runs 2 feet above the grade. Frame side walls are 6 feet high. The lower story is about 8 feet high. Hay mow is $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Roof ridge is $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground.



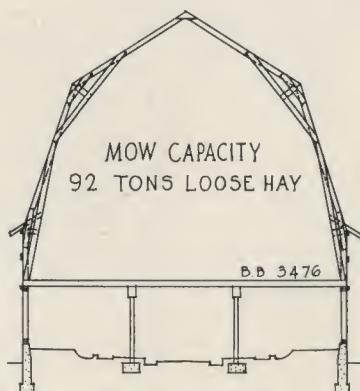
BARN DESIGN B. B. - 3476

SIZE 34 FT. x 76 FT.

● Here is a convenient, well planned barn of standard braced frame construction, which will meet the requirements of the dairy farmer or the farmer who requires space for horses as well as cows. The horse stalls in the general purpose floor plan are separated from the cow stalls by a solid partition. Side frame walls are $12\frac{2}{3}$ feet high. Side walls of hay mow run $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above hay floor. Lower floor ceiling is 8 feet above concrete floor. Ridge of roof is 37 feet above ground. The foundation walls extend 2 feet above the ground. This barn is fully ventilated and provided with the maximum amount of light.



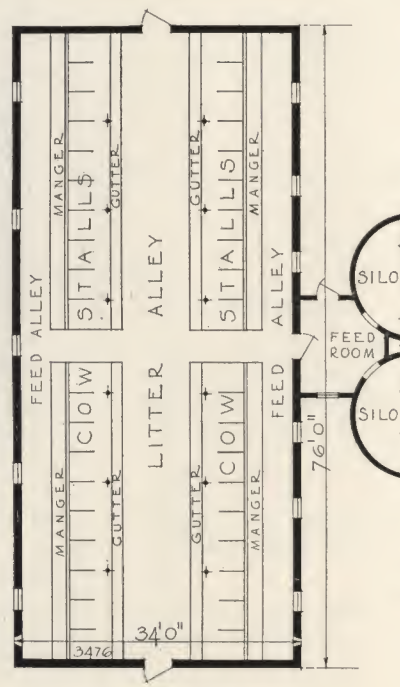
FLOOR PLAN
FOR
GENERAL PURPOSE



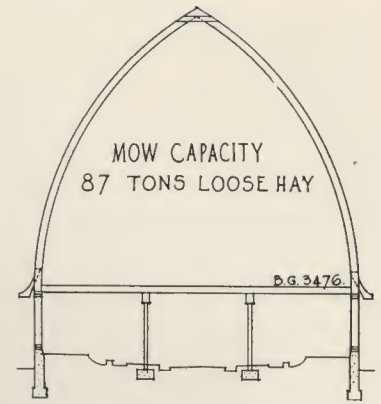
CROSS SECTION
for Above Barn

NOTICE

TWO DIFFERENT FLOOR PLANS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE ABOVE DESIGN. THE TWO PLANS ALSO CONFORM TO THE TWO BARN DESIGNS ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 13. YOU CAN SELECT EITHER PLAN.



FLOOR PLAN
FOR
DAIRY BARN



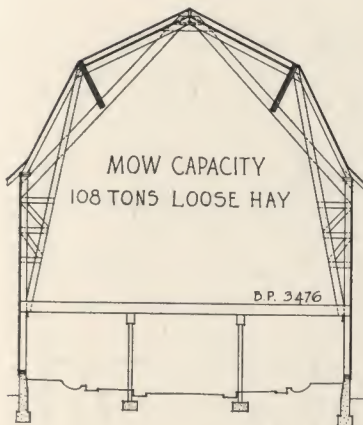
CROSS SECTION

BARN DESIGN B. G. - 3476

SEE TWO FLOOR PLANS ON PAGE 12

WORKING PLANS
SHOW ALL DETAILS

● The Gothic Roof barn for a long period has proven its practicability and durability. It is well past the experimental stage and is now considered a standard type of construction. As there are no cross timbers and truss braces, the mow floor is entirely unobstructed. The barn offers perfect ventilation, convenience, and largest hay capacity. Concrete foundation extends 2 feet above the ground. Frame side walls are $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. Lower floor is 8 feet high. Hay mow is 27 feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Roof ridge is 37 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION

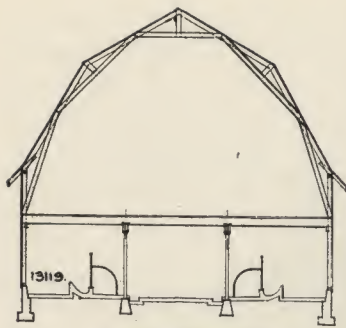


BARN DESIGN B. P. - 3476

SEE TWO FLOOR PLANS ON PAGE 12

ASK FOR ESTIMATES
AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

● A strong, well built barn is what the modern farmer desires. Through the courtesy of the Wisconsin State College we present this structure. It is planned according to the "Shawver" barn framing method as is used in the heavier designs. It is a stiff plank frame, giving an unobstructed mow and an abundance of hay room. Foundation wall extends 2 feet above grade. Frame side walls are $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Side walls of mow extend 13 feet above mow floor. Ridge of roof is 40 feet above ground. Plans are complete. Changes can be made or special plans made to order.



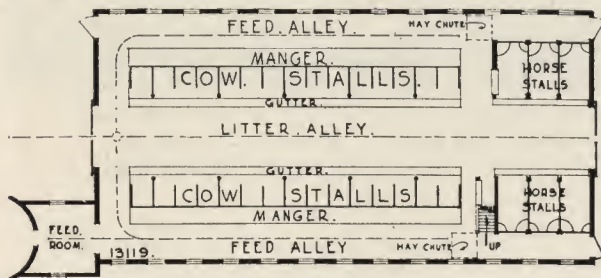
CROSS SECTION

MOW CAPACITY
96 TONS LOOSE HAY



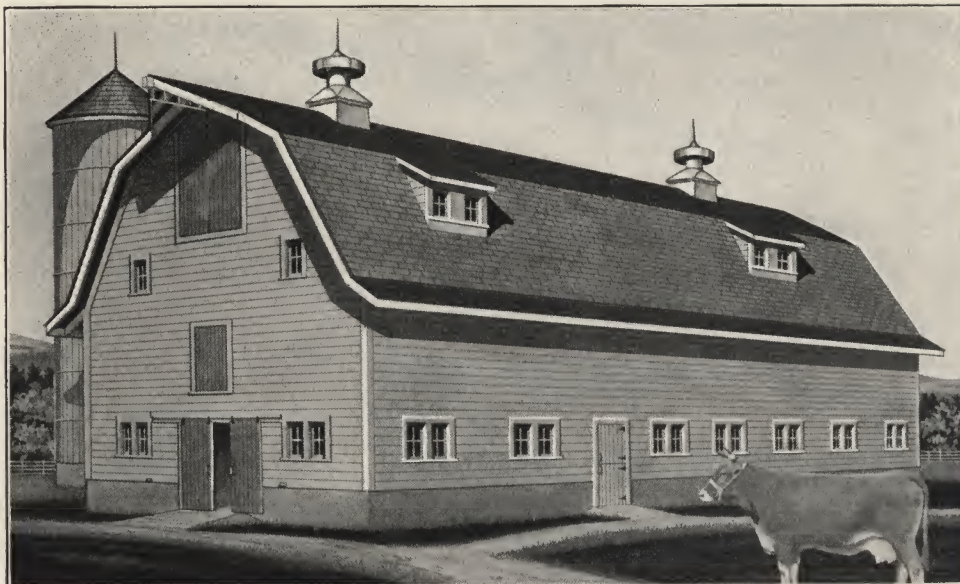
GENERAL PURPOSE BARN F-13119

SIZE 40 FT. x 80 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

● A practical, well planned barn for 30 cows and 6 horses. Plenty of windows are provided besides a modern ventilating system, so essential to maintaining healthy stock. Do not overlook the large, unobstructed loft for hay, nor the straight, convenient system for feeding. The foundation walls are concrete and extend 18 inches above the ground. The frame side walls are 14 feet high. The lower story is 10 feet high. The hay mow is 23 feet from floor to hay carrier track. The vertical side walls in the hay mow are 4 feet high. The ridge of roof is 37 feet above the ground.

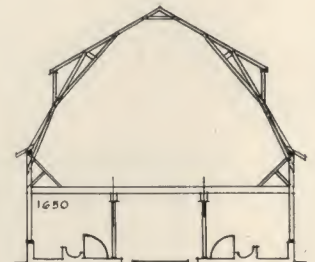


DAIRY BARN F-1650

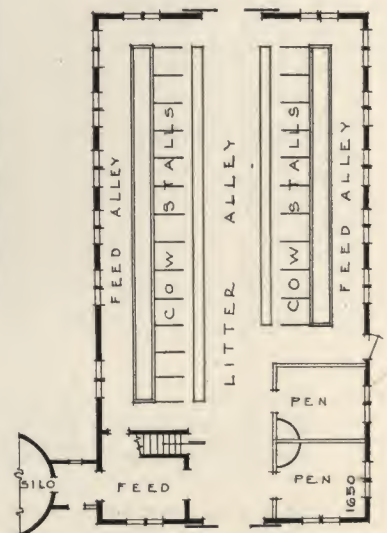
SIZE 34 FT. x 64 FT.

MOW CAPACITY
72 TONS LOOSE HAY

● Through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES we present this dairy barn. The practical floor arrangement illustrated herewith and carried out in the detailed plans was selected from five well-arranged floor plans suitable for a dairy barn of this width. A careful study of the floor plan will show how complete this barn has been planned. Side walls are 12 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 5 feet above hay floor. Lower floor ceiling is 8½ feet above concrete floor. Ridge of roof is 35 feet above ground. Foundation walls extend 2½ feet above the ground. Hay mow is 22 feet high to hay carrier tract.



CROSS SECTION



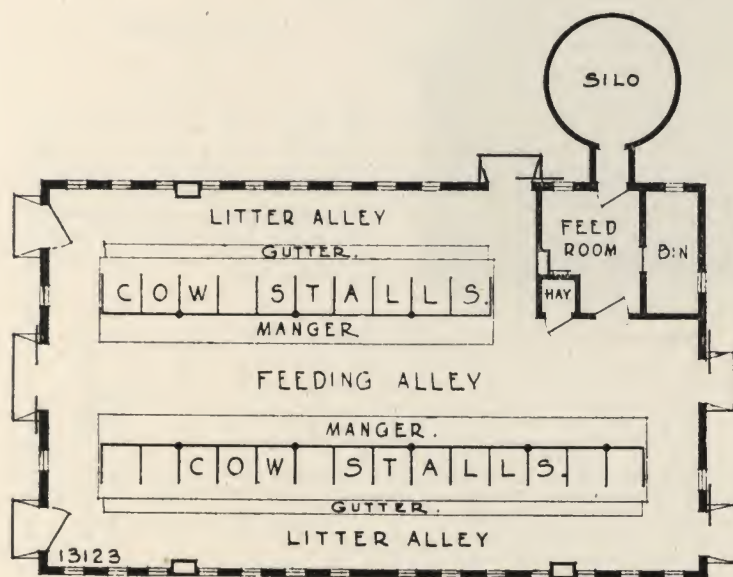
FLOOR PLAN



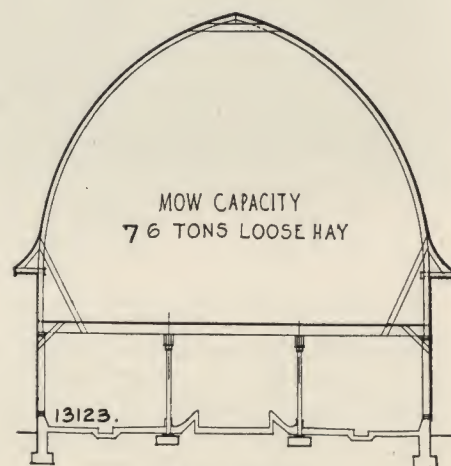
GOthic BARN DESIGN F.-13123

SIZE 36 FT. x 60 FT.

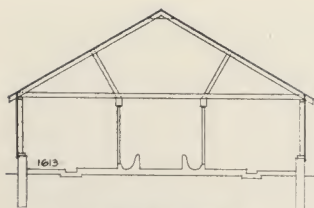
● Gothic roof barns, besides offering more mow space than any other construction, give greater resistance against wind storms and blizzards. As there are no cross timbers and truss braces, the mow floor is entirely unobstructed. The lower story contains 24 cow stalls, a feed room, grain bin and space for hay chute. The studs for the lower floor are 2x6 spaced 24 inches on centers. The studs and rafter ribs for the second floor are built up of five thicknesses of 1x4 boards well nailed with box nails and spaced 24 inches on centers. The barn offers perfect ventilation, convenience, and large hay capacity. Side frame walls are 13½ feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 5 feet above hay floor. Lower floor ceiling is 8½ feet above concrete floor. Ridge of roof is 39 feet above ground. The foundation walls extend 18 inches above ground.



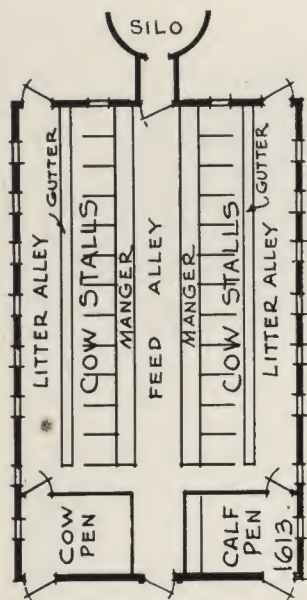
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

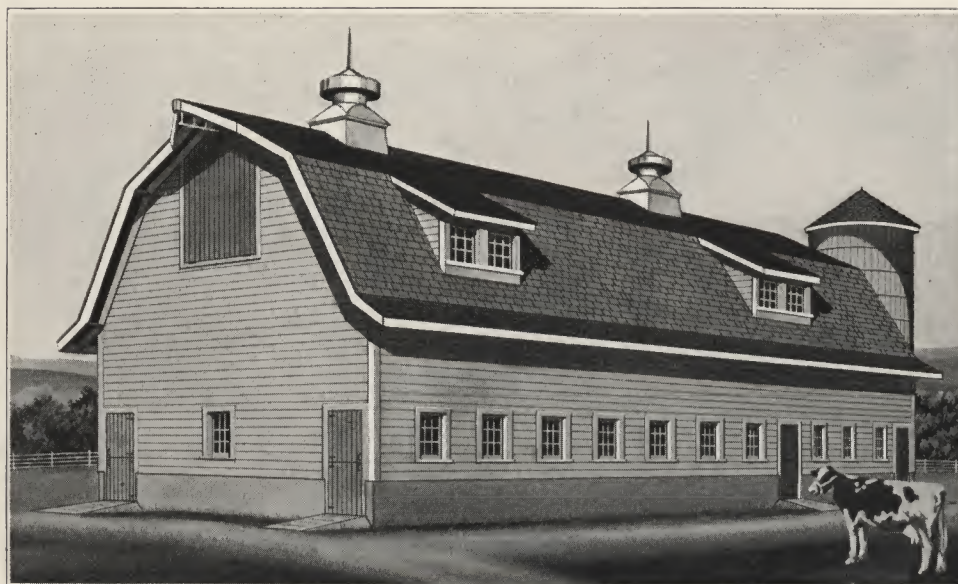
Plan A—Size 32'0" x 48'0"
Plan B—Size 34'0" x 56'0"
Plan C—Size 36'0" x 60'0"

Dairy Barn
F-1613

STALL CAPACITY

Plan A—20 Stalls and 2 Pens
Plan B—24 Stalls and 2 Pens
Plan C—26 Stalls and 2 Pens

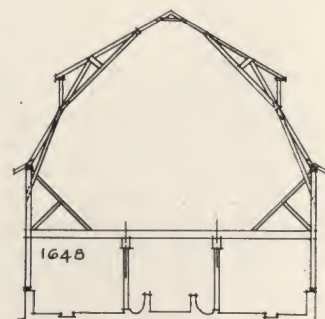
● Above illustration is a popular type of dairy barn which will meet the approval of most farmers. If you are starting with a few cows and expect to increase your herd from time to time, adopt this design. There is no doubt that this is the most economical barn construction to be had. Additional length can be added at any time and when necessary another silo can be added. A hay mow is unnecessary to cow barn but when hay is required it can be brought in direct from the hay shed. The foundation walls extend 1 foot 10 inches above grade. Side wall studs are 6 feet 8 inches in height. Ridge of roof is 19 feet above the ground.



Mow Capacity
84 Tons
Loose Hay

Dairy Barn **F-1648**

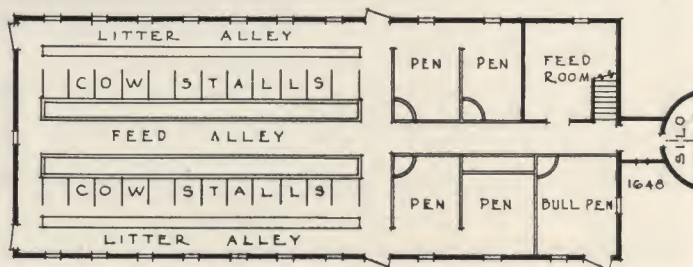
SIZE 32 FT. x 80 FT.



CROSS SECTION

● Side frame walls are 14 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 7 feet above floor. Lower floor ceiling is 8½ feet high. Ridge of roof is 34½ feet above ground. The foundation walls extend 3 feet above the grade. Hay mow is 22½ feet high to the hay carrier tract.

● This is another practical dairy barn which is produced through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES. The width of this structure has been reduced to a minimum, 32 feet, which reduces not only the amount of material required for construction, but also reduces the cubic contents per cow. This is an important item in the colder climates as a cow is not required to expend as much energy in warming the barn itself as in the case of more spacious buildings.



FLOOR PLAN

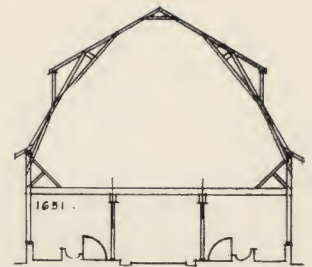


Dairy Barn F-1651

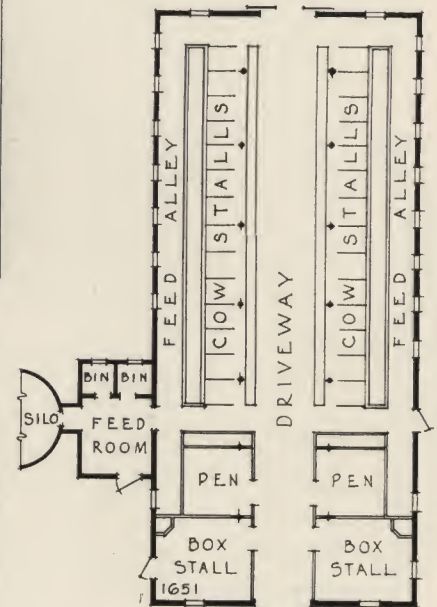
SIZE 36 FT. x 80 FT.

MOW CAPACITY
95 Tons Loose Hay

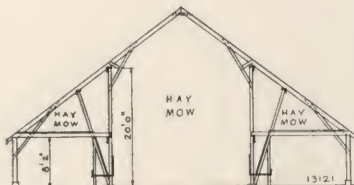
● This dairy barn provides stanchion space for a head of twenty-eight cows as well as two calf pens and two box stalls. The feed bins and silo are arranged conveniently at the side of the building which allows a clear unobstructed driveway through the entire length of the barn. The concrete foundation extends 3 feet above the grade. The frame side walls are 13 feet high. Frame side walls extend 7 feet above mow floor. The lower floor ceiling is 8 feet high. Roof ridge is 36 feet above ground. Published through courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION

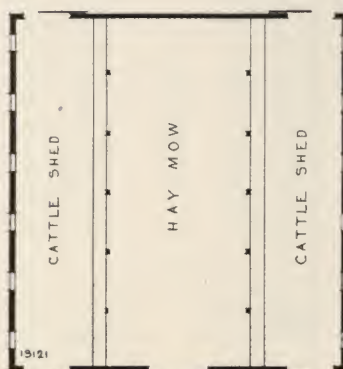


FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

MOW CAPACITY
80 Tons Loose Hay



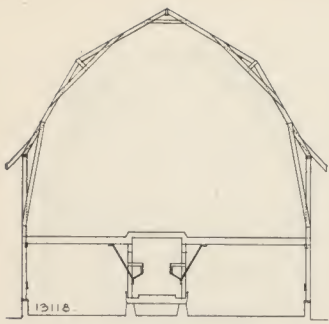
FLOOR PLAN



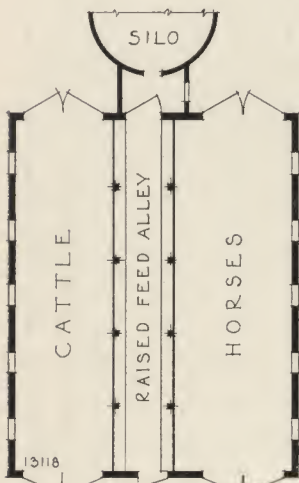
Cattle Barn F-13121

SIZE 56 FT. x 60 FT.

● We here illustrate a moderate cost cattle barn, arranged conveniently for feeding direct from the large mow. The substantial yet simple construction will meet the approval of the practical farmer. There is space for the accommodation of 40 or more head of cattle. There is plenty of light as well as ventilation. Two aerators are provided. The foundation walls are concrete and extend 10 inches above the ground. Frame side walls are 7 feet high. Ridge of roof is 29 feet above ground. Hay mow is 23 feet wide and 28 feet high to hay carrier tract. Hay mows over cattle sheds are 16 feet wide and 11 feet at highest point.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



Hay Feeding Barn F-13118

SIZE 32 FT. x 40 FT.

CAPACITY

40 Tons Loose Hay
25 Head of Stock

● Protection for the hay crop, practical economy of feeding direct from hay mow and if desired the convenience of a silo, were all considered in planning this structure. A four-wheel feed cart can be run in the feed alley to distribute feed. The construction is simple and substantial. The foundation is concrete and extends 2 feet above ground. The frame side walls are 16 feet in height. The lower story is 8 feet in height. Side walls of hay mow are 9 feet above floor. The ridge of roof is 34 feet above ground. The hay carrier track is 23 feet above mow floor.



MOW CAPACITY
95 Tons Loose Hay

Pole Barn F-1653

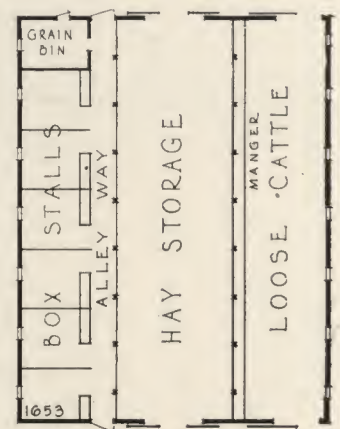
SIZE 52 FT. x 68 FT.

● The pole barn has been quite popular in some sections of the country. On account of the easy braced construction and low height it is a cheap barn to build, yet durable. The hay being piled directly on the ground does not require heavy supporting joists. The mow or hay storage extends from the ground to the roof. The poles are placed at the side of the mow, separating it from the live stock on either side. Feed racks or mangers are built next to the mow and straw storage is provided over the stable pens. The frame side walls are 10 feet high. Foundation extends 3 feet 9 inches above ground. The ridge of roof is 32 feet above ground. Published through the courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.

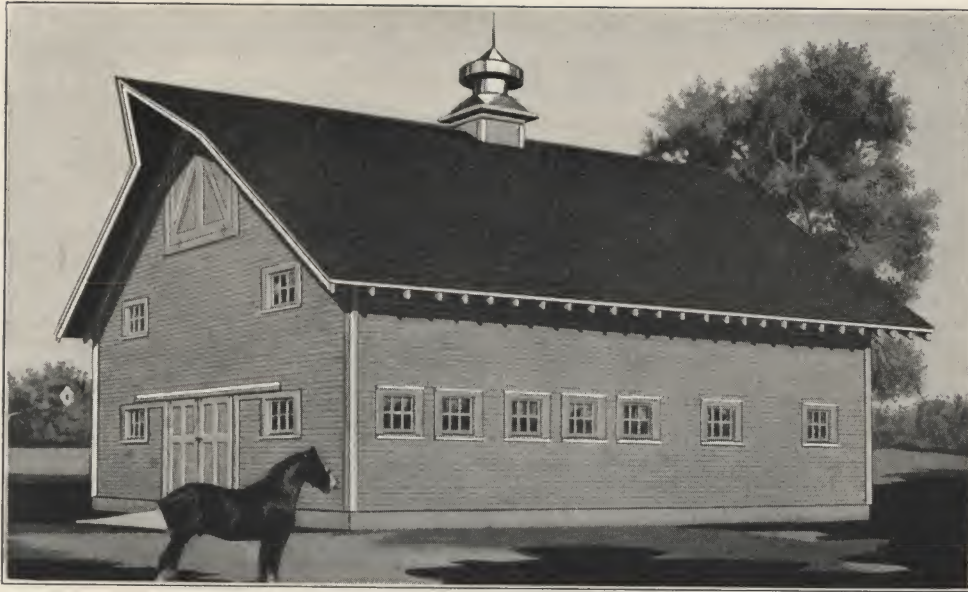


CROSS SECTION

PLANS GIVE FULL
DETAILS



FLOOR PLAN

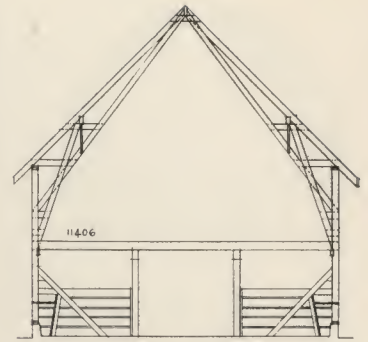


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
 Plan A—Size 32'0" x 38'0"
 Plan B—Size 32'0" x 48'0"
 Plan C—Size 32'0" x 58'0"

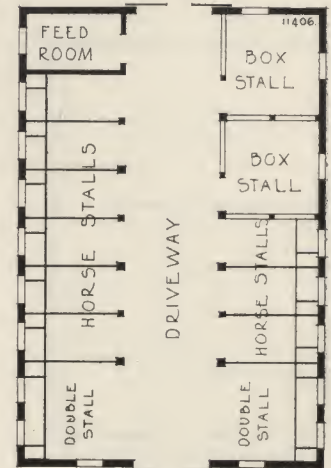
Horse Barn F-11406

STABLE CAPACITY
 Plan A—5 Single Stalls
 Plan B—9 Single Stalls
 Plan C—13 Single Stalls

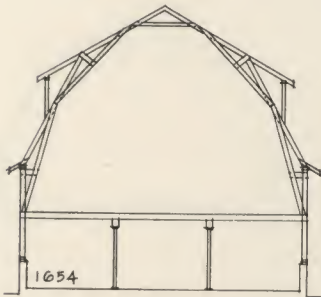
● A type of barn very convenient to those who keep a good many work horses. We furnish this design in three sizes. It is of low cost, the construction being about as cheap as possible and still have a building that looks right. Besides there is a large mow capacity overhead. Stalls are placed to take the least room. Each stall is provided with a window at its head. Foundation wall extends 5 feet above ground. Side frame walls are 16 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 8 feet above hay floor. Ceiling height of stable is 9 feet. Mow capacities are 30, 45 and 60 tons.



CROSS SECTION



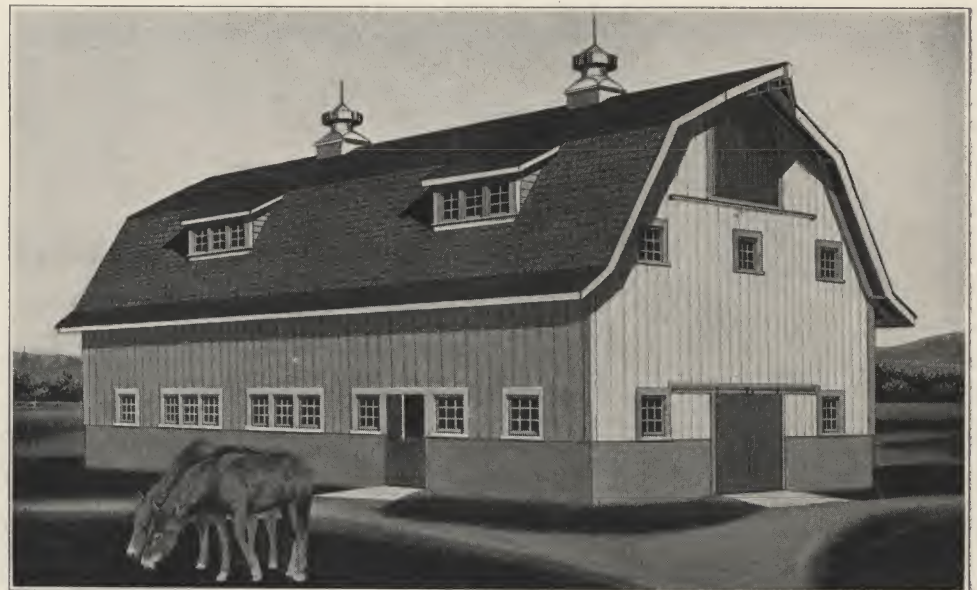
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

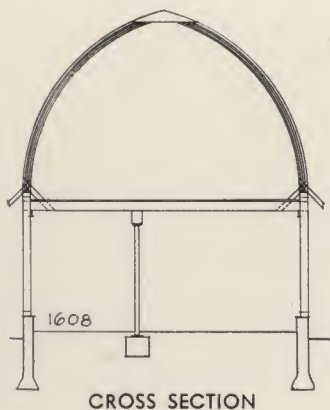


Horse Barn F-1654

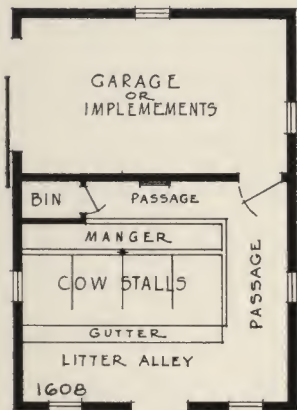
SIZE 36 FT. x 58 FT.

MOW CAPACITY
 72 Tons Loose Hay

● An adequate shelter for work horses is desirable on farms where a large number of horses are maintained. Good housing is essential to the health and prolongation of the useful service of the work horses. This plan shows a floor arrangement for sixteen horses facing out with a driveway through the center of the barn. Concrete foundation extends 4 feet above ground. Lower floor ceiling is 8 feet 9 inches. The frame side walls are 12 feet high. The side walls extend 5 feet 8 inches above hay mow floor. Ridge of roof is 36 feet above ground. Published by courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 20'0" x 28'0"
Plan B—Size 24'0" x 28'0"
Plan C—Size 26'0" x 30'0"

Gothic Barn F-1608

MOW CAPACITY

Plan A—9 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—13 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—17 Tons Loose Hay

● This barn will meet the requirements of the farmer who desires a moderate cost barn suitable for a few head of stock and extra room for a tractor, truck or automobile. The floor plan will enable you to visualize the convenient floor arrangement. There is a solid partition between the garage and the stock section. The mow floor is clear and unobstructed. Concrete foundation extends 11½ feet above ground. Side frame walls are 8 feet high. The lower story is 8½ feet high. Hay mow is 12 feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Roof ridge is 23 feet above the ground.



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

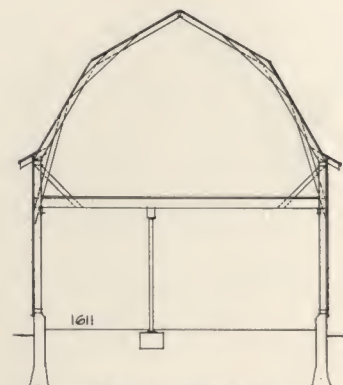
Plan A—Size 20'0" x 24'0"
Plan B—Size 20'0" x 30'0"
Plan C—Size 20'0" x 36'0"

Barn F-1611

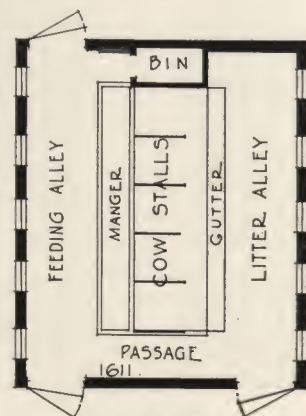
MOW CAPACITY

Plan A—9 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—11 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—13 Tons Loose Hay

● This style of dairy barn is desired by many farmers who realize its practical and economical features. Any length of barn may be had, if wanted. While the barn is not wide it is sufficient for one row of cow stalls and plenty of alley space. It is sanitary in every respect. Ventilators are provided for the roof. The foundation extends 18 inches above the grade and the frame side walls are 10 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 3 feet above hay floor. Ridge of the roof is 23 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

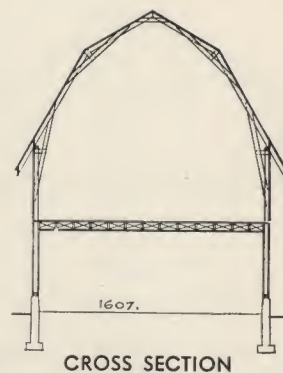


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Plan A—Size 24'0"x40'0"
Plan B—Size 26'0"x46'0"

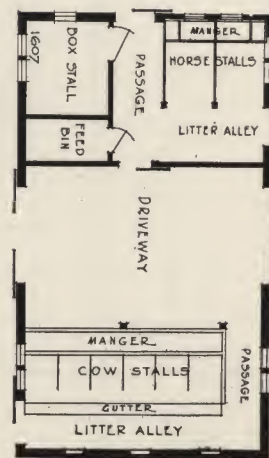
Barn F-1607

MOW CAPACITY
Plan A—15 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—20 Tons Loose Hay

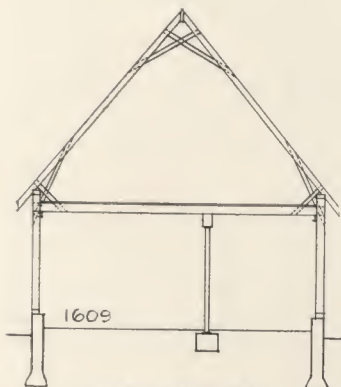
● Here is a compact well designed barn which is found in many different parts of the country. The wide driveway which is open up to the roof in the center is floored up 14 feet from the floor which gives a much greater mow capacity. The driveway also divides the cow department from the horses which is always desired. This driveway can be used for many purposes depending on the kind of farming. The stall arrangements are handy and practical. Do not overlook the convenient feed bin and the large box stall. A most essential feature is the quantity of windows and the perfect ventilation to be had. Foundation wall runs 2 feet above ground. Frame side walls are 16 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 8 feet above mow floor. Roof ridge is 33 feet above ground. Foundation and entire ground floor is of concrete.



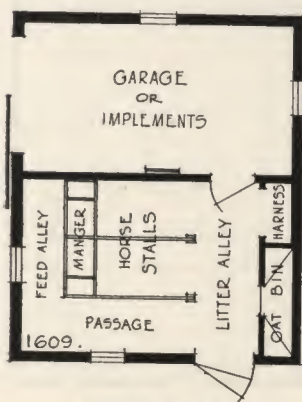
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

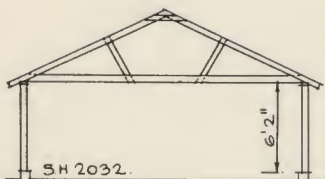


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Plan A—Size 20'0"x24'0"
Plan B—Size 22'0"x26'0"
Plan C—Size 24'0"x28'0"

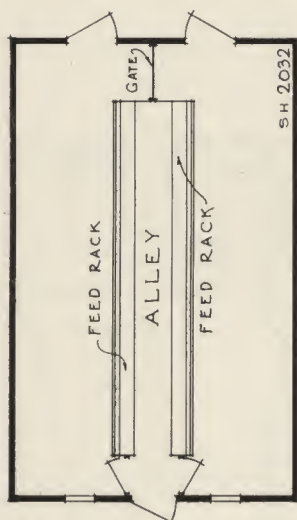
Barn F-1609

MOW CAPACITY
Plan A—6 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—8 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—10 Tons Loose Hay

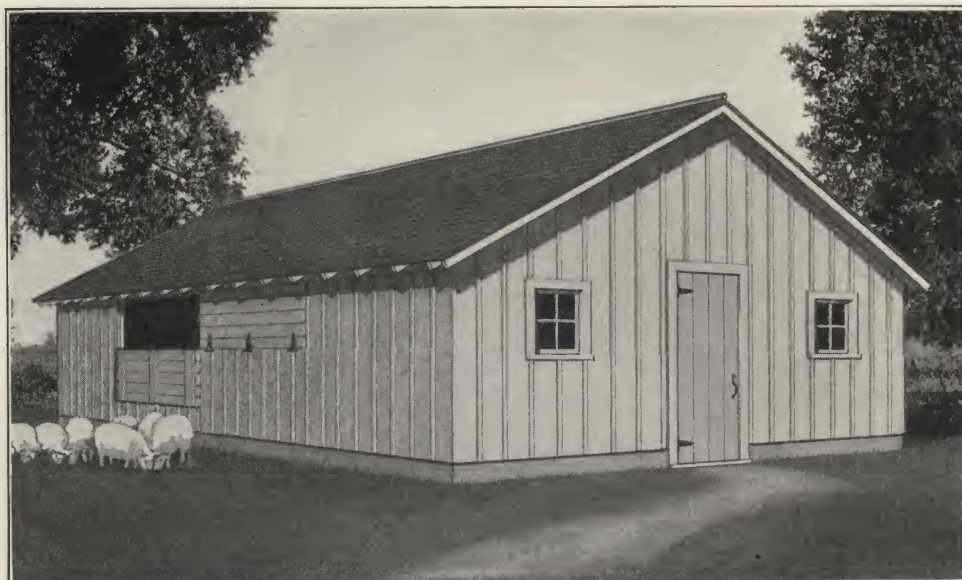
● A small barn arranged conveniently for a few horses and a garage for the car, tractor, truck or implements. The mow is unobstructed, the construction is simple and those who desire a compact general barn of this type will find that this design can be built at a great saving of money, labor and material. Concrete foundation extends 18 inches above the ground. Frame side walls are 8 feet high. Lower floor is 8 feet high. Hay mow is 12 feet from floor to hay carrier track. Vertical side walls in hay mow are one foot high. Roof ridge is 23 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



Sheep Barn S-H-2032

SIZE 20 FT. x 32 FT.

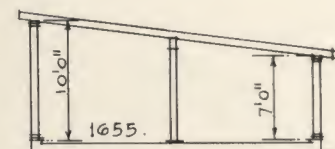
● A practical economic shelter for sheep, the framing of which can be made of native posts if preferred. There are two feed racks each 25 feet long. The feed alley is conveniently placed between the feed racks. Sash are provided at each end of the shelter. On each side drop doors can be opened for ventilation. The size is ample for considerable quantities of woolies. For the sheep raiser this barn will be a valuable investment. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



Sheep Barn F-1655

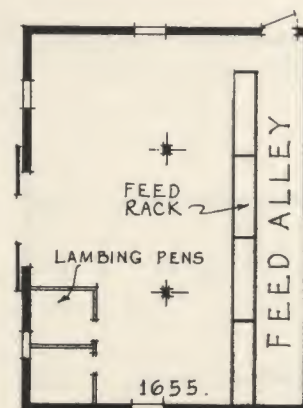
SIZE 24 FT. x 32 FT.

● A very satisfactory shelter in colder regions where more protection against direct drafts is necessary for proper comfort of the animal. A feed rack and feed alley and two lambing pens are incorporated in this small plan for good care of a small herd of thirty to thirty-five sheep. The two sliding doors give sufficient opening for the passing of stock into or out of the building. The door at the corner of the barn permits access to either the feed alley or the loafing pens. This shed should prove to be one of the most useful and economical buildings on a farmstead. Produced through courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION

ASK FOR FULL PARTICULARS



FLOOR PLAN

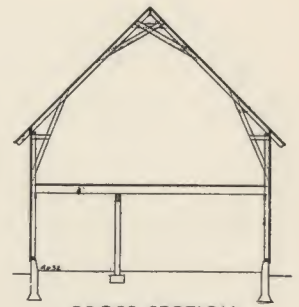


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
 Plan A—Size 28'0" x 42'0"
 Plan B—Size 28'0" x 54'0"

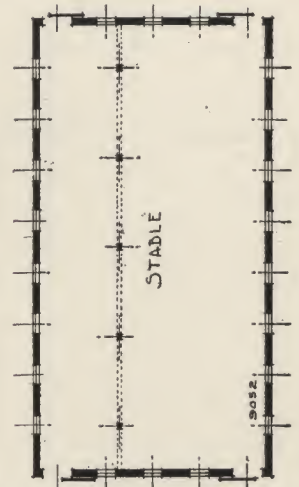
Barn F-9052

MOW CAPACITY
 Plan A—27 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan B—34 Tons Loose Hay

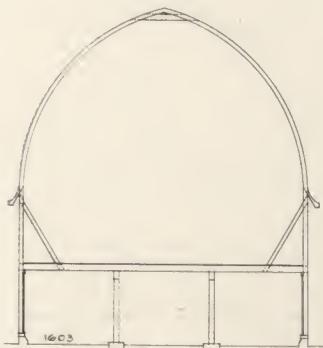
● An attractive gable roof barn which will fill the requirements of many farmers. It is compact, durable, well lighted and provided with an abundance of aeration. Plank frame construction and well braced rafters, this barn is able to withstand shocks and storms. The floor arrangement can be conveniently located to suit any desired equipment. The girders supporting the mow floor are continuous and the location of posts can at any time be changed to suit. Concrete foundation wall extends 20 inches above ground. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. Lower story is 9 feet high. Hay mow is 17½ feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Vertical side walls of hay mow are 6 feet high. Ridge of roof is 31 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

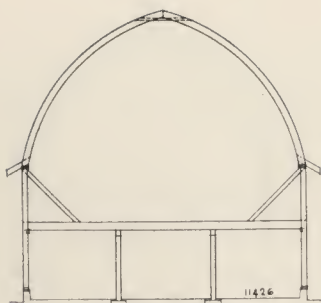


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
 Plan A—Size 32'0" x 48'0"
 Plan B—Size 34'0" x 60'0"
 Plan C—Size 36'0" x 54'0"

Gothic Barn F-1603

MOW CAPACITY
 Plan A—78 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan B—105 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan C—100 Tons Loose Hay

● From a profit standpoint, warm, comfortable barns should be provided that will give health and vitality to the stock. The studs and rafter ribs are built up of five thicknesses of 1x4 boards well nailed with box nails and spaced 24 inches on centers. As there are no cross timbers and truss braces, the mow floor is entirely unobstructed. The barn offers perfect ventilation, convenience, and largest hay capacity. The foundation walls extend 12 inches above the ground. Side frame walls are 18 feet high. Side walls of hay mow run 9 feet above hay floor. Lower floor ceiling is 9 feet above concrete floor. Ridge of roof is 42 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION



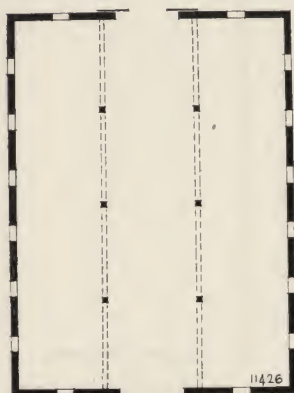
OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 36'0" x 48'0"
Plan B—Size 36'0" x 62'0"
Plan C—Size 36'0" x 76'0"

Gothic Barn F-11426

MOW CAPACITY

Plan A—70 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—90 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—110 Tons Loose Hay



FLOOR PLAN

● Those who put up a building of this type will have a barn that will be admired by everybody. The large open hay mow unobstructed by posts is the feature which the practical farmer appreciates. The first floor can be arranged to suit any practical farmer's ideas. This type of barn is substantial and will withstand heavy shocks and wind storms. Ventilation and plenty of light have been carefully considered. Note the windows and roof aerators. Concrete foundation walls extend 1½ feet above the grade. Frame side walls are 16 feet in height. Vertical side walls in hay mow are 7 feet high. Height of hay mow is 24 feet from floor to the hay carrier track. Ceiling of first floor is 9 feet above floor. Roof ridge is 37 feet above ground.



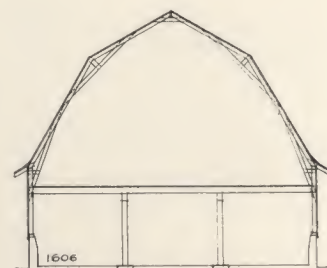
OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 36'0" x 50'0"
Plan B—Size 36'0" x 70'0"
Plan C—Size 36'0" x 90'0"

Barn F-1606

MOW CAPACITY

Plan A—50 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—70 Tons Loose Hay
Plan C—90 Tons Loose Hay



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

● Gambrel roof barns of flat timber construction with braced rafters are always in demand by the progressive farmer. The continuous girder which supports the mow floor joists enables you to adjust the posts suitable to any floor arrangement or to any sanitary equipment. Concrete foundation runs 4 feet above the grade. Frame side walls are 8 feet high. The lower story is 9 feet high. Hay mow is 21 feet high. Roof ridge is 33 feet above the ground. Side walls of hay mow are 3 feet above hay floor.

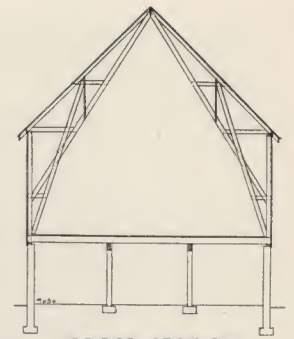


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
 Plan A—Size 36'0"x56'0"
 Plan B—Size 36'0"x70'0"

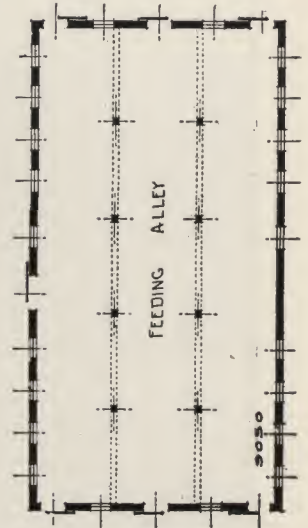
Barn F-9050

MOW CAPACITY
 Plan A—65 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan B—80 Tons Loose Hay

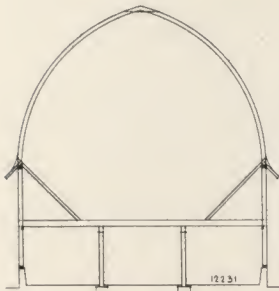
● Economical of construction, yet strong, compact and easy to erect, this gable roof barn is a favorite with practical farmers. The feed alley is in the center. Stable arrangement can be fixed to suit the individual requirements. The hay mow is unobstructed by posts. The roof is supported by trusses built up of flat timbers. First floor concrete walls extend 9 feet above the ground. Frame second story side walls are 16 feet high. Hay mow is 32 feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Roof ridge is 44½ feet above ground. Plenty of light and aeration is provided for any kind of stable arrangement. Aerators are provided for the roof.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
 Plan A—Size 36'0"x48'0"
 Plan B—Size 36'0"x60'0"
 Plan C—Size 36'0"x80'0"

Gothic Barn F-12231

MOW CAPACITY
 Plan A—90 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan B—114 Tons Loose Hay
 Plan C—150 Tons Loose Hay

● This type of roof resembles the hull of a boat turned upside down. An advantage claimed for this style of roof is that it is free from trusses, braces or cross timbers, so that the mow is left perfectly free, and the shape of the roof gives it greater strength to stand heavy winds and loads. The main features are large mow room, and a very neat, attractive general appearance. Each barn is equipped with aerators for roof. Floor joists are supported by continuous girders so that posts can be adjusted suitable to any inside stable arrangement. Concrete foundation extends 30 inches above the ground. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. Lower floor is 8½ feet high. Hay mow is 30 feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Vertical side walls in hay mow are 8 feet high. Roof ridge is 41 feet above ground.

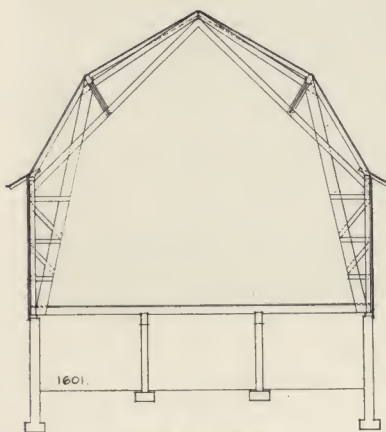


FLOOR PLAN



BANK BARN F-1601

● A bank barn of good proportion for a medium sized farm. Most farmers want to arrange the stalls, bins and chutes according to their own requirements, hence we left the floor open. The floor joists are supported by continuous girders so that posts can be adjusted suitable to any inside stable plan. The barn above the lower story is of plank frame construction and has a clear hay mow without posts. All rafters are braced. Roof is plank truss type.



CROSS SECTION

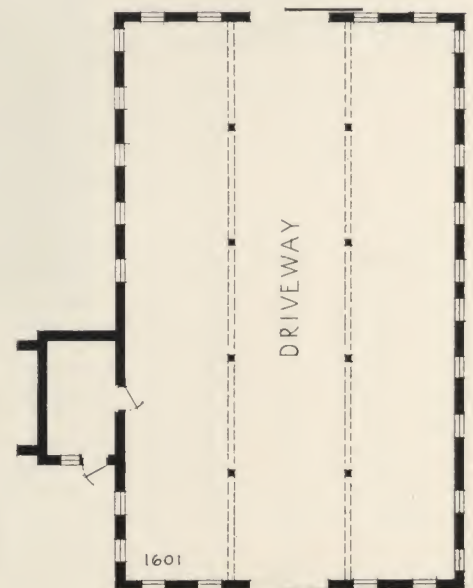
MOW CAPACITY

Plan A—72 Tons Loose Hay
Plan B—90 Tons Loose Hay

DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 36 ft. x 48 ft.
Plan B—Size 36 ft. x 60 ft.

● Hay mow is 28 feet high from floor to hay carrier track. Ridge of roof is 39 feet above the ground. Each size is equipped with aerators for the roof. The foundation walls extend 8 feet above the ground. Frame side walls are 14 feet high. Lower story is 7 feet 9 inches.



FLOOR PLAN

GOOD VENTILATION MAKES HEALTHY STOCK

FRESH AIR IS AS NECESSARY FOR ANIMAL AS FOR MAN

● THE MOST IMPORTANT ESSENTIALS FOR A PRACTICAL FARM BUILDING ARE WARMTH AND ADEQUATE VENTILATION.

Insulation is a very important part of barn construction. Recent experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture show that sudden drops in temperature within a barn cause a marked decrease in milk flow. It was found the best temperature for milk production is around 45°.

By providing a well insulated barn sudden changes in temperatures outside the barn produce only small changes in the barn. Also, when the walls are warm there is extra heat to warm the cold, fresh air being taken for ventilation. Each type of wall requires different amounts of insulation. Two foot stone wall basement barn is one of the few masonry walls now in use that does not need insulation. Damp walls cannot be avoided if there is insufficient insulation.

Most barns in use today are too poorly insulated to conserve enough heat to work a ventilating system in cold weather. Unless a barn is warm money spent on ventilating is useless.

It is just as essential that **livestock should be supplied with an adequate amount of fresh air** every twenty-four hours as it is that they should be supplied with food and water. Farm animals must have their full ration of oxygen if they are to be profitable producers and the best way to supply oxygen is through a constant supply of fresh air. How to maintain this needed flow of fresh air through all parts of a barn is answered with the installation of a ventilating system which is the process and practice of keeping a barn supplied with the proper air for breathing. It is a continuous process and is accomplished by diluting the air in the barn with fresh air in such quantities as to maintain the desired degree of purity. The foul air escapes from the barn as the fresh air enters.

Every day each cow gives off through her breath two gallons of water which unless removed by ventilation will condense on the windows and walls as frost or water. Ventilation may be provided through windows, doors and hay chutes but unless these are carefully regulated drafts may result which will cause injury to health and production of the livestock. A warm barn with a good ventilation system is the best possible solution.

A good ventilation system in a well built barn will supply fresh air and will remove foul air and moisture without causing drafts and make possible the control of the temperature of the barn. The heat generated by the animals is used to warm the barn and to promote air circulation. In cold climates if good ventilation and a warm barn are to be secured it is essential that heat be conserved by proper insulation and the proper proportioning of the size of the barn to the number of animals it is to hold.

A good ventilating system, if properly installed and operated will supply without draft the abundance of fresh air necessary to the **health and comfort** of cows; make possible

control of **barn temperature**; preserve the **barn and feed stuffs from mould and rot** due to excessive moisture and make spontaneous combustion less likely; provide a measure of disease prevention and control.

No system yet devised makes it possible to dispense with **personal attention** and the exercise of **good judgment**.

There are two kinds of successful ventilating systems for barns. The **gravity outtake** or **flue type** and the **electric fan type**.

Gravity Ventilation: Outtake flues provide a draft the same as a chimney. To make the "draw" they must be straight and warmly built. Double boarded construction should be used. The amount of air taken out of the barn by an outtake varies with the size and height. As a rule, one is provided at each end of the barn and far enough to one side to provide clearance for the hay fork. They extend from the hay mow floor to a point at least 2 feet above the peak of the roof. With about 30 feet between the stall floor and the top of the outtake about 30 square inches of intake are required by each cow, horse or 1,000 pounds of other livestock.

Intakes: The size of intakes is about the same for either gravity or mechanical ventilation, and the combined area of all the intakes needs to be about two-thirds that of the outtake. The size of the intakes is such that it requires one for each four animal units.

Electric Fan Ventilation: The arrangement of intakes and fans depends upon size, layout and shape of barn. Where two fans are used they are located on opposite ends of the barn. This tends to maintain a uniform temperature throughout the barn. Wall fans are recommended and it is found practical to have them discharge at the ceiling. They provide enough fan capacity for good ventilation when in continuous use. If thermostats are used, use them so the fans are shut off just before freezing temperature is reached.

FAN CAPACITY

One cow.....	30-40 cubic feet of air per minute
One horse.....	40-50 cubic feet of air per minute
1,000 pounds of other livestock	30-40 cubic feet of air per minute

On account of the difference in atmospheric conditions in various sections or zones of the country, variations in construction and ventilating methods are necessary. The principles of ventilation can be readily understood but their application is so largely a matter of judgment and experience that it is not possible for every farmer to be his own ventilating engineer. Farmers will, therefore, save much time and money if they will submit their ventilating problems to their State Agricultural College, the United States Department of Agriculture, or to commercial firms who specialize in the ventilation of farm buildings. **We are in a position to secure for you complete information and details for your particular problem. Do not hesitate to consult us at any time.**

HOG HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

● **Air and sunshine** are nature's greatest health givers. See that your hog house has both. Give your hogs a good place in which to live; a warm, light house for the sow in winter, and a good place for the young pigs to play in early spring. Early pigs are ready for market when **prices are highest**.

Get more pounds of Pork by giving your hogs plenty of sunshine and air. They must be kept warm and comfortable. If they do not get warmth from the sunlight, you will have to feed them more corn. If a hog's warmth comes from the sun it costs you nothing, but if it comes from the hog's body, the cost depends upon the price of corn.

Hogs will pay a profit when grown on by-products of the dairy, on forage crops, and other feeds of comparatively low market value, which are available on most farms. Growing and fattening swine on grain and mill feeds alone is not usually profitable.

Diseases and parasites in swine can usually be avoided by **keeping the pens and yards clean** and by using common disinfectants. Buildings and feeding places should be sprayed frequently and the animals fed simple correctives. The herd should be treated for external parasites twice a year.

The hog house should be located so that it is **well drained, well lighted** and gives access to **good shade, pasture, pure running water and clean mud wallows**.

Look over the following pages illustrating modern hog houses. You will find the building and plans for almost any type of sanitary hog house.

These buildings are made **serviceable** by being built so that they can be used every day of the year, and are ar-

ranged so that the largest amount of work may be performed with the smallest amount of labor.

We illustrate a number of **portable or movable hog houses** which are **convenient and economical**. Besides we furnish for your selection various types of **self feeders** for swine and **other swine equipment**.

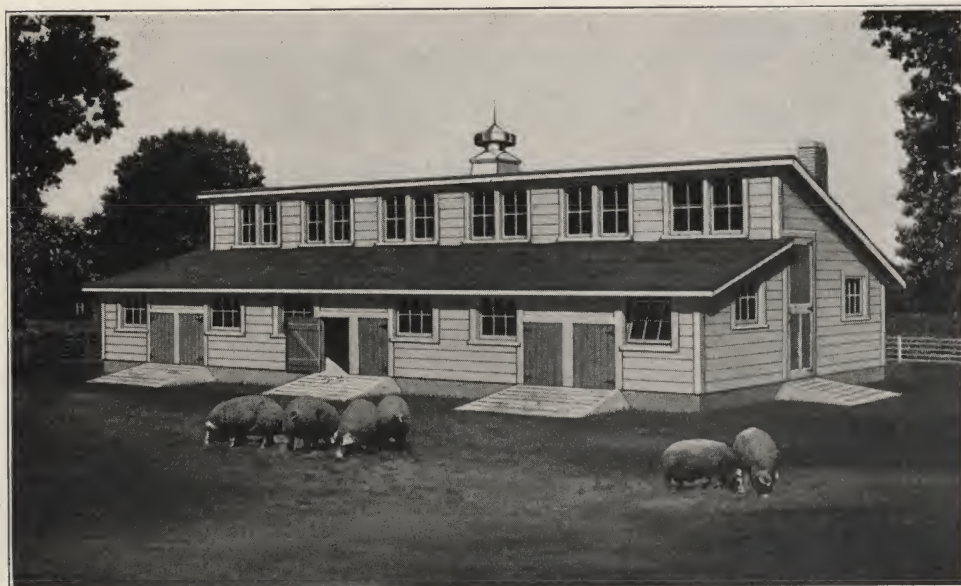
The **movable hog house** offers you the following advantages:

- 1—Easy to move from one lot or pasture to another.
- 2—Easy to keep sanitary. Economical and easy to build.
- 3—Less danger from contagious diseases.
- 4—The brood sow and litter are not so liable to be disturbed by other animals.
- 5—Houses may be located some distance from feeding place, so that animals will exercise at feeding time.
- 6—Renter can build them and take them with him when he moves.

The **community or centralized hog house** affords you the following advantages:

- 1—Economizes labor in feeding and handling animals.
- 2—Can be constructed warmer and heated easier.
- 3—It is more durable.
- 4—Better distribution of sunlight in the pens.
- 5—Floor space may be used as feeding floor in other than farrowing season.
- 6—Hogs may be shown better to prospective buyers.
- 7—Adds to the value of the farm.

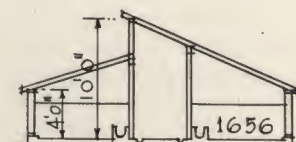
For the **small producer**, movable hog houses are convenient and economical. **Large central houses** are an advantage when the herd numbers **more than a dozen sows**.



HALF MONITOR ROOF HOUSE F-1656

SIZE 22 FT. x 42 FT.

● The half monitor type of roof with its facilities for good lighting and ventilation is utilized to advantage in the construction of this community hog house. This plan utilizes the space under the lower roof for farrowing pens and on the other side of the feed alley for a large fattening pen and a feed room. The large pen can be converted into extra farrowing pens when desired by adding extra partitions. The feed room incloses a smaller pen equipped with troughs for feeding the young pigs. In addition to this pen there is room for storage of feed and a cooker. Published through the courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION

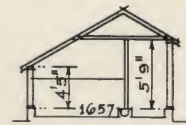


FLOOR PLAN



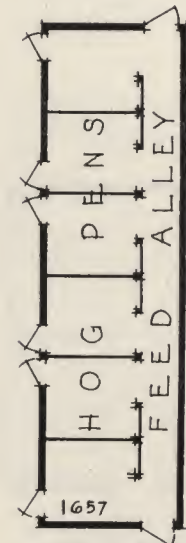
Single Row Farrowing House
F-1657-K

● This type of roof is easily constructed and gives sufficient head room for the caretaker with a minimum of waste space. The floor plan most suitable for use with this type of building consists of one row of pens and a service alley extending the full length of the building. Troughs may be built under the front partition of the pens. The partitions between the pens may be removed after the farrowing season if the building is to be used for feeder hogs. All the walls should be equipped with fenders during the farrowing time if large litters are to be saved. Good light for each pen is secured by locating the window in the roof. We present this through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION

SIZE 12 FT. x 42 FT.



FLOOR PLAN



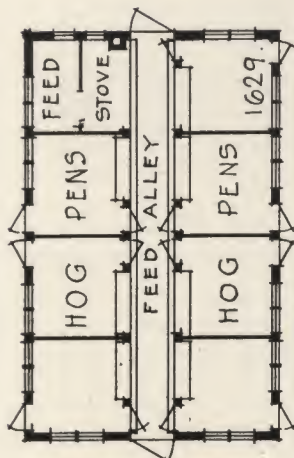
CROSS SECTION



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Size 20'0"x48'0"

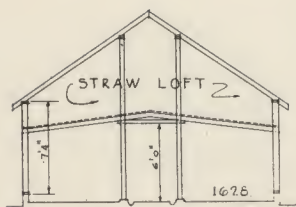
Hog House F-1629

CAPACITY
7 Pens, Feed Room
and Stove Room



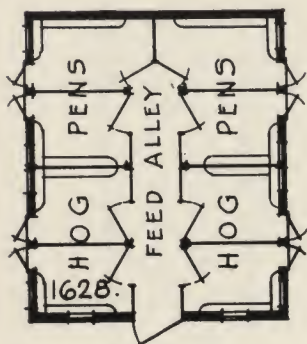
FLOOR PLAN

● Here is another centralized hog house of economical construction which deserves the careful consideration of the hog raiser. The simplified construction of the entire structure will enable the practical handy man to easily erect in a substantial manner. The plans are complete in every detail leaving nothing to guesswork. There are plenty of windows provided for each outside wall. The ventilation system, general arrangement and in fact every detail is modern. Concrete foundation extends 1 foot above ground.



CROSS SECTION

Gable Space Is Used
for Straw Loft



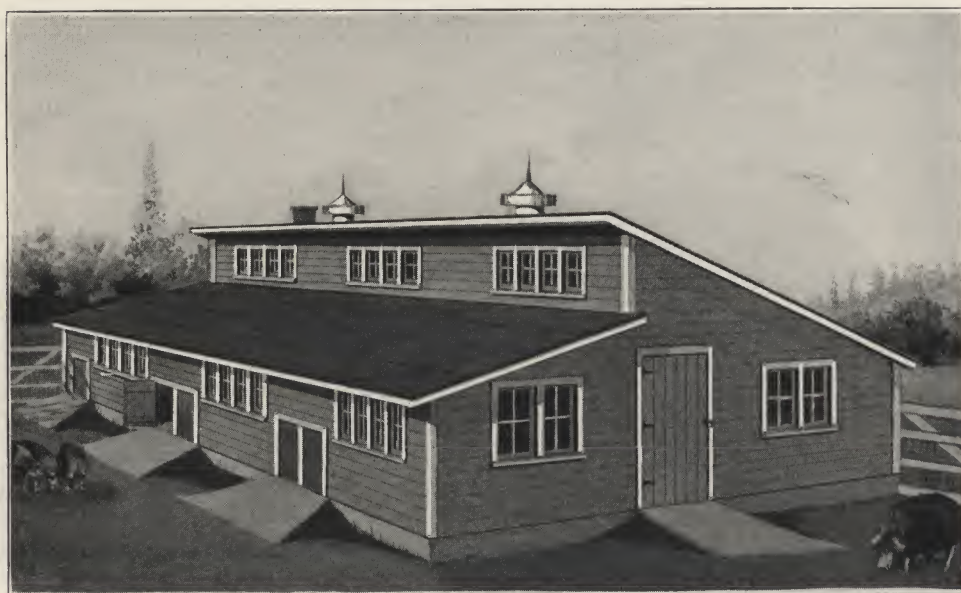
FLOOR PLAN



HOG HOUSE F-1628

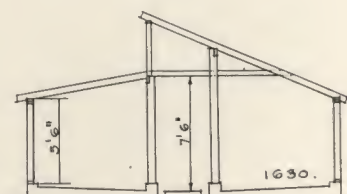
SIZE 20 FT. x 24 FT.

● While this structure is small, compact and very economical to build, it is planned for 8 large pens, a central feed alley and a straw loft storage of 2200 cubic feet. The construction details are simple and easy to handle. A study of the floor plan will show that it is planned to greatly reduce the labor and care of handling the stock. The moderate cost of this structure, its capacity and labor saving arrangements, merit careful consideration by the practical hog raiser. Concrete foundation extends 1 foot above ground. Frame side walls are 7 feet high. Call at our office for full particulars and price of materials.



HALF MONITOR ROOF HOUSE F-1630

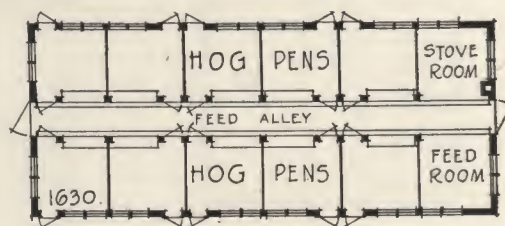
● Here is a modern way which insures the sunlight and air. The walls are frame. For each pen there is in the south wall more than 10 square feet actual glass surface. Over one-sixth of the pen floor area is in the form of glass in the south wall which means warmth and dryness without artificial heat. Besides the windows for ventilation aerators are placed in the roof. The pen floors are of concrete. The concrete foundation extends 12 inches above the grade. Frame side walls are 5 feet high.



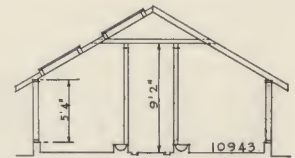
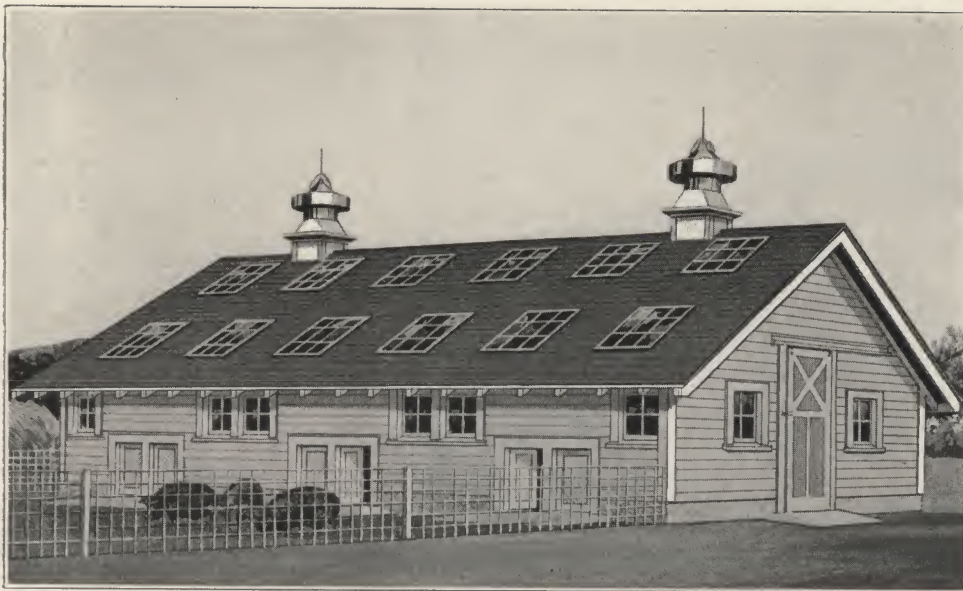
CROSS SECTION

SIZE 20 FT. x 48 FT.

CAPACITY
10 Pens, Feed Room
and Stove Room



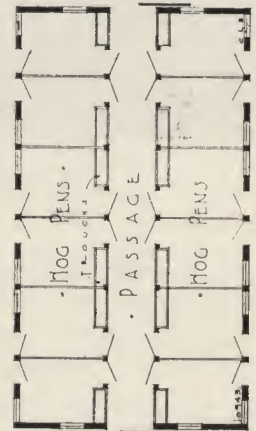
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 20'0" x 36'0"
Plan B—Size 20'0" x 48'0"
Plan C—Size 20'0" x 60'0"



FLOOR PLAN

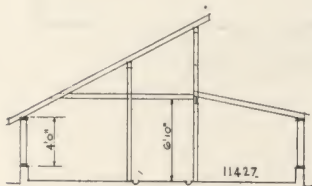
CAPACITY

Plan A—12 Pens
Plan B—16 Pens
Plan C—20 Pens

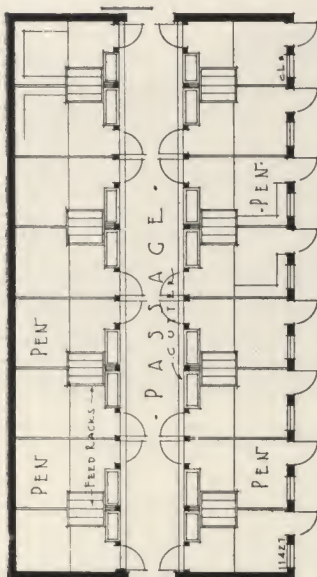
Sunlight Hog House

F-10943

● Every successful farmer and hog raiser in the country is familiar with this type of building. Skylights in the roof face the south which insures plenty of sunlight at all times during the day. The pens are 6 feet by 8 feet and each are provided with a concrete feed trough, hinged doors and movable partitions. Outside doors to each pen are installed to allow runs or outside pens if wanted. Aerators placed in the roof provide perfect ventilation. The foundation extends 12 inches above grade and the side walls are frame and 5 feet in height. Ridge of roof is 12 feet above ground.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS

Plan A—Size 24'0" x 48'0"
Plan B—Size 24'0" x 60'0"
Plan C—Size 24'0" x 72'0"

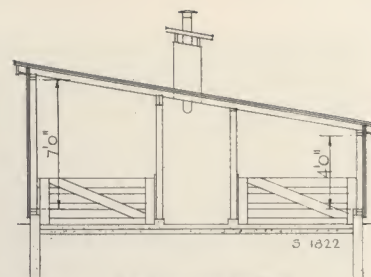
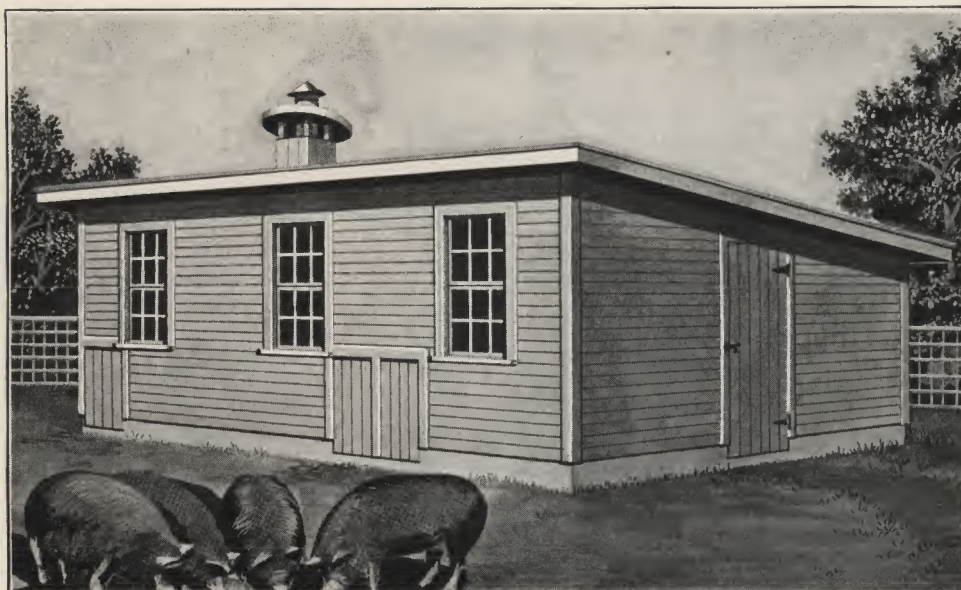
Half Monitor Roof House

F-11427

CAPACITY

Plan A—16 Pens
Plan B—20 Pens
Plan C—24 Pens

● The house extends lengthwise east and west and is not adapted to any other direction. All sunlight windows face south—hence direct sunlight will shine into both rows of pens at the same time. All pens are provided with movable partitions, removable plank floor, feed racks, adjustable trough gate and fender rails. Aerators are provided for the roof. The skylight pivot sash can be opened as desired. Plans show all details of construction.

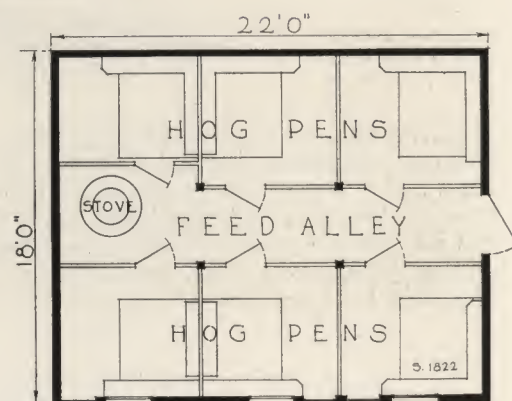


CROSS SECTION

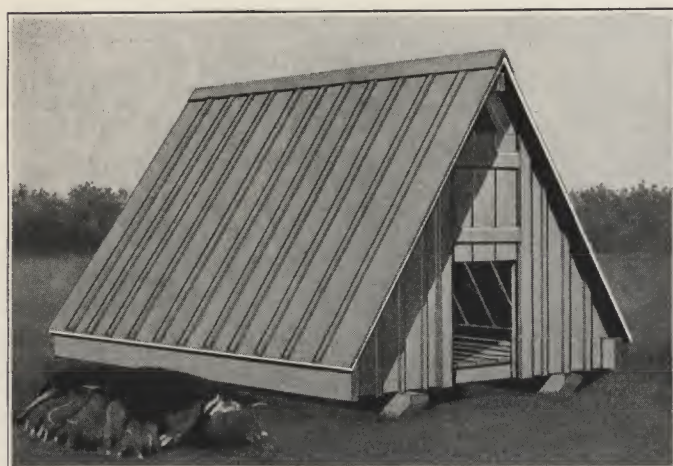
COMPLETE WORKING
PLANS
AT OUR OFFICE

CENTRAL HOG HOUSE S-1822

● To meet Wisconsin conditions this type of centralized hog house is suggested by the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Department. While this structure is small, compact, and very economical to build, it is planned for six large pens and a central feeding alley. The construction details are simple and easy to handle. A study of the floor plan will show that it is planned to greatly reduce the labor and care of handling stock. Careful consideration has been given to heat control and sanitation. The moderate cost of this structure, its capacity and labor saving arrangements merit careful consideration by the practical hog raiser.

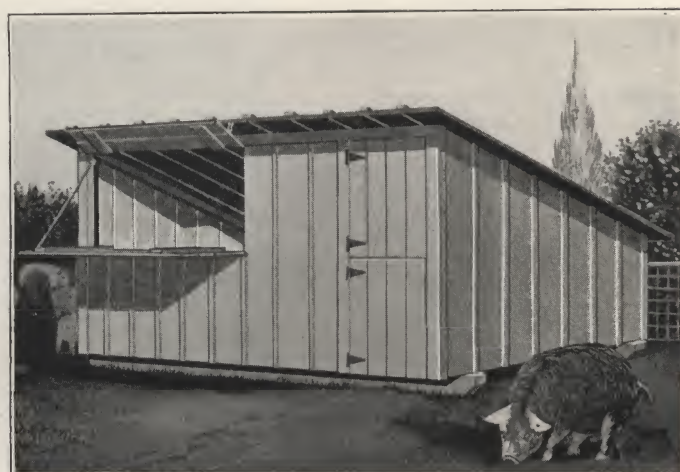


FLOOR PLAN



"A" TYPE HOG HOUSE

● The "A" type of individual hog house represents probably the minimum investment for a satisfactory shelter for swine. In providing shelter and farrowing facilities, this structure has a wide field of usefulness. Ventilators are placed in the gable ends just under comb of the roof. This house is provided with skids which enable it to be moved to any convenient location.



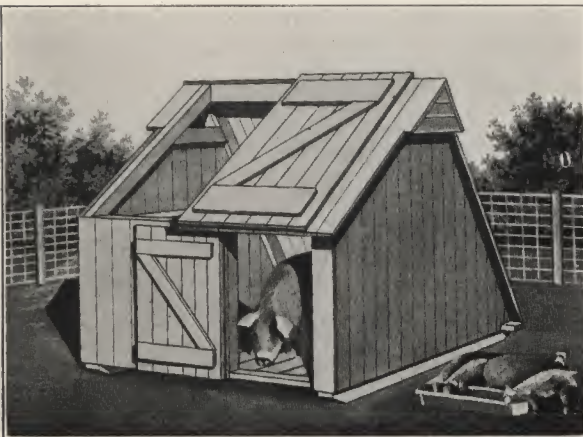
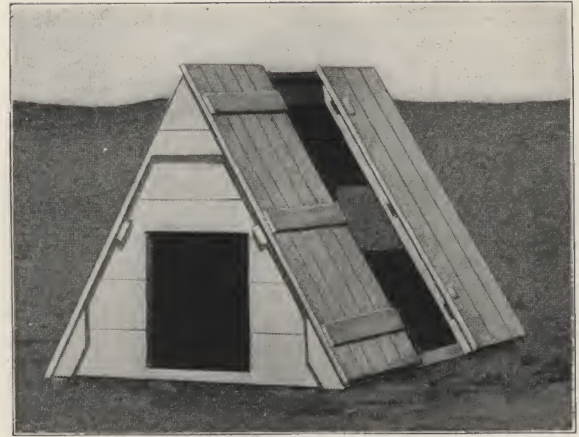
WISCONSIN TYPE HOG HOUSE

● This house can be moved at will as the skids or runners provide the foundation of the movable structure. Most farmers have come to realize that they cannot raise large litters by using the same old lots year after year. Using fresh rotated pastures calls for movable hog houses on nearly every farm. Blue Print Plans Give Full Construction Details.

MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-11568

Size: Width, 5 Feet; Length, 7 Feet; Height, 6 Feet

● This is a most successful house from the standpoint of economy. During the year such a house could shelter the equivalent of four sows with litters. In providing sheltering and farrowing facilities the Economy has a wide field of usefulness. This house does not include a floor, therefore, the location should be dry and preferably quite high. For the admittance of sunlight the east side roof, the entrance door being on the south, has a door hinged at the side. A convenient small rear door is furnished for the attendant and for additional ventilation. The ventilators under the comb of the roof provide systematic and ample aeration for general purposes.



MODIFIED "A" TYPE F-1657

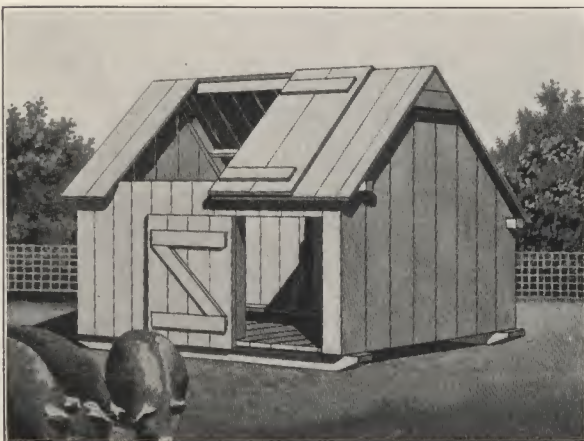
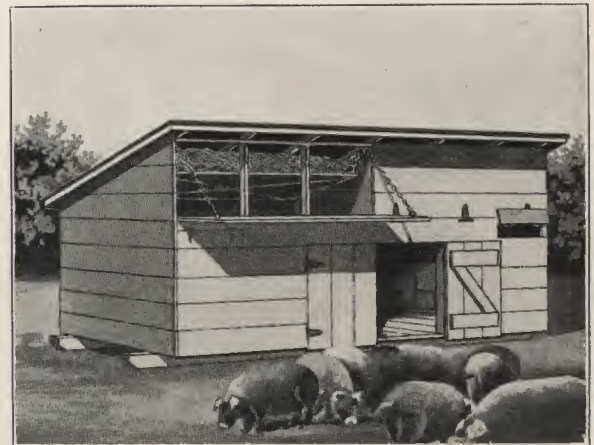
Size: Width, 6 Feet; Length, 8 Feet; Height, 6 Feet

● This is a modified A type of house. This construction makes interior cleaning much easier and provides an opening for sunlight on warm days. Location of the hog door at one end of front side leaves a sheltered corner inside even with this door open. The end ventilators provide adequate ventilation. Presented through courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.

STRAW LOFT FARROWING HOUSE F-1659

Size: Width, 8 Feet; Length, 14 Feet; Height, 7 Feet

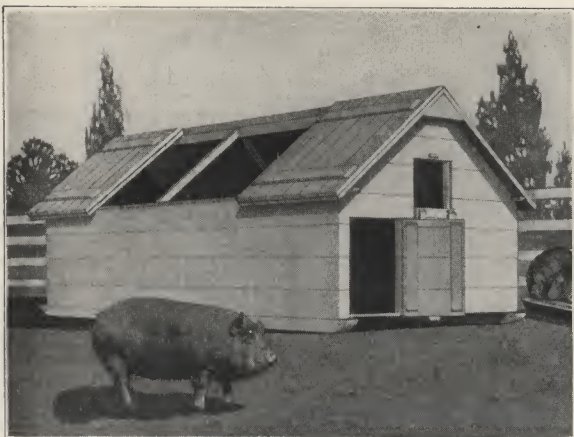
● A year round house designed by the MIDWEST COLLEGES. A straw loft assures warm, dry pens for use in farrowing time. Small doors in front may be opened for ventilation in cold weather. The straw racks are hinged at the rear and counter balanced by large doors in front, so that they can be raised out of the way by opening these doors. In summer the partitions and ventilators may be removed and when shade is at a premium the rear wall sections which are hinged at the top may be raised. This feature allows thorough circulation all year.



MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-1660

Size: Width, 6 Feet; Length, 8 Feet; Height, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feet

● The unequal slopes of the roof permits the use of a shorter door in the roof than would otherwise be possible. These doors furnish easy access to the inside in caring for the hogs and provide an opening for sunlight and ventilation. The hog doors are purposely located at one end of the front side. Ventilation is assured by the end ventilators with drops. Published through courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-13124

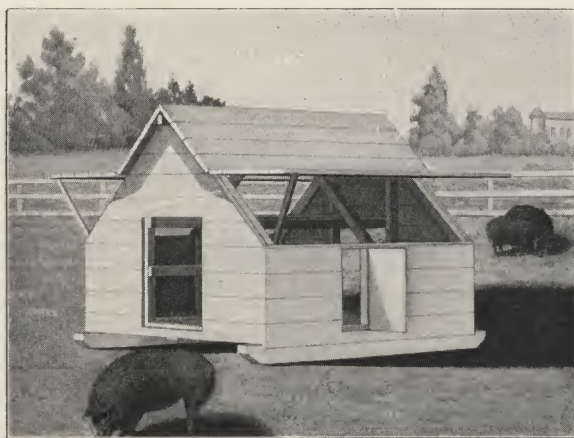
Size: Width, 6 Feet; Length, 14 Feet; Height, 5½ Feet

● This type House will meet the approval of the hog raiser on account of the following conveniences: It can be used as one large pen for one sow and litter, or it may be divided into two pens for two sows and litters. Two doors open into the roof for ventilating and sunshine, besides each gable is provided with a gable door. Ventilators under the comb of the roof provide systematic aeration. It is provided with entry doors at each end. The construction is substantial, yet simple and easy to build. The Plans are fully detailed to enable any handy man to quickly build.

MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-13125

Size: Width, 6 Feet; Length, 8 Feet; Height, 4 Feet

● Preferred by many on account of its simplicity of construction. The entire front can be left open if desired by removing the adjustable panel at the side of the opening. This house does not include a floor, therefore the location should be dry; however, if desired, a plank floor can easily be placed therein. It is convenient, handy and economical. Call at our office and we will be glad to give you full particulars regarding working plans and costs.



MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-13126

Size: Width, 6 Feet; Length, 7 Feet; Height, 5½ Feet

● This House is carefully planned to meet all the requirements of the practical hog raiser. Large doors on each side of roof which open for shade and airing, ventilators under the comb of the roof at each gable end, solid plank floors and guard rails, are all provided to make a dependable farrowing cot. The cost of material is hardly worth figuring when considering the value of a house of this type.

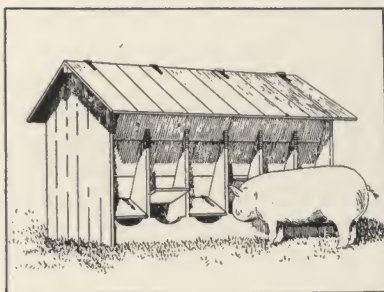
MOVABLE HOG HOUSE F-13127

Size: Width, 6½ Feet; Length, 11 Feet; Height, 6¾ Feet

● This type of individual house is extremely popular because it is inexpensive and provides a highly satisfactory shelter at farrowing time. Ventilation and shade are provided by three doors and a vent door at high point of front wall. You will find this a convenient, durable little building, well-designed for the purpose, easy to build, and an extremely good value at the price we quote.



SELF FEEDERS AND EQUIPMENT FOR SWINE

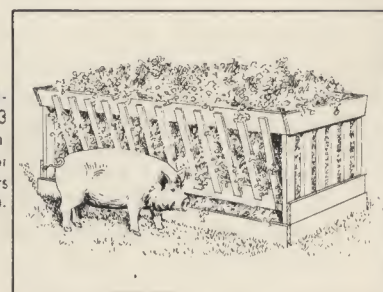


F-1692

Hog Self-Feeder: 6 feet long by 4 feet high by 2 feet wide. Suitable for a medium herd. Capacity is 17 bushels. Space for 12 hogs to feed at one time. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

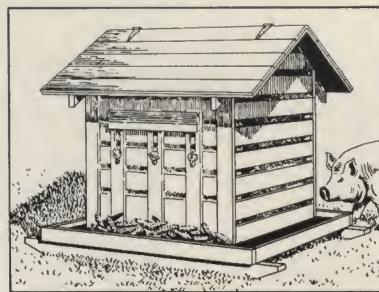
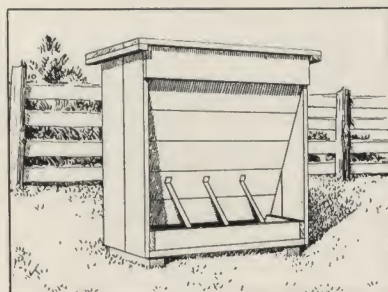
F-1697

Hog rack for alfalfa feeding: 8 feet long by 3 1/3 feet wide by 3 feet high. Space for 30 small hogs or 16 large hogs. Prevents waste. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



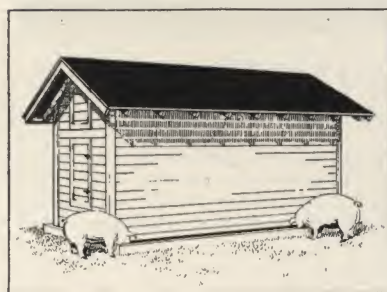
F-1696

Hog Self-Feeder: 3 feet long by 3 feet high by 15 inches wide. Capacity 5 bushels for small herd. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1694

Ear Corn Self-Feeder for Hogs: 5 feet long by 4 1/2 feet high by 4 feet wide. Roof is hinged at one side for filling. Capacity is 36 bushels. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

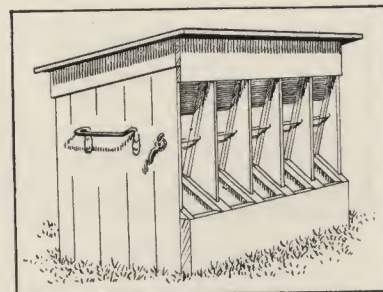


F-1693

Hog Self-Feeder. 16 feet long by 7 feet high by 6 feet wide. Capacity is 650 bushels. For a large herd of feeder pigs. A grain bin with feeder trough along each side. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

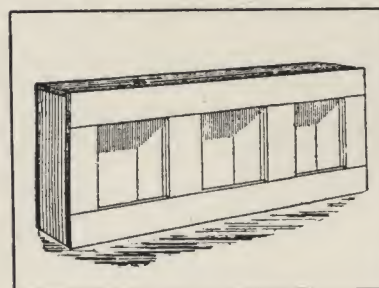
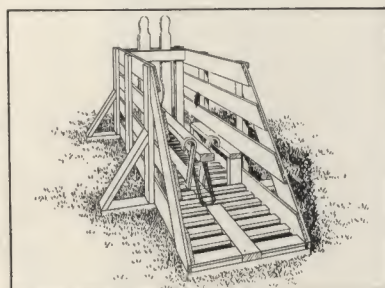
F-1695

Hog Self-Feeder: 6 feet long by 3 feet wide by 3 1/2 feet high. The galvanized hopper lining enables the feed to slide down easily. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



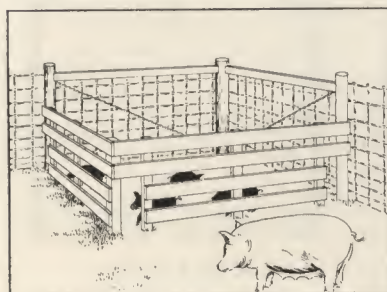
F-1698

A breeding and ringing crate: It is adjustable and mechanically supports the weight of the boar also holds hog when vaccinating or tagging. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-11446

Condiment Box for Swine. Size, 9 1/2" x 4'0" x 1'6". A box with a number of compartments where salt, charcoal, etc., may be self fed.

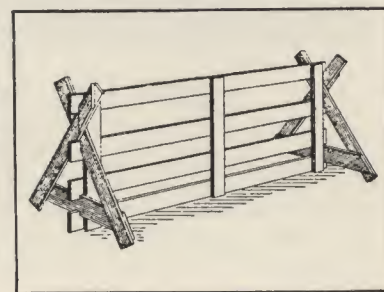


F-1699

To protect the feed for small pigs an enclosure is desirable. The two openings are large enough to allow small pigs to pass, but is small enough to keep the old hogs out. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

F-11445

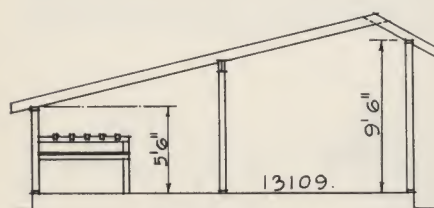
Hog Hurdle or Movable Fence. A temporary fence for swine or sheep that may be set up or moved in a few minutes.



POULTRY HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

● A hen must have comfortable quarters in order to lay well. When a poultry house protects the flocks from storms and severe cold then only is it a good investment. A flock kept in a good house and given good care is much more likely to be profitable. A poultry house should be clean, well ventilated, dry and light and should be free from drafts or sudden changes of temperature. The more direct sunshine in the poultry house, the happier are the hens and the more eggs are produced. The house should be built facing South and not in the shadow of other buildings. If possible, the structure should be constructed on a southerly slope of well

drained soil, a windy place is not desirable for the poultry house. If no other site is available trees and shrubs should be planted to break the force of the wind, especially during fall and spring when the winds are strong. A good poultry house should be reasonable in cost, uniform in temperature, large enough for the flock, free from dampness at all times, well ventilated but free from drafts, within easy access of other farm buildings, built to admit direct sunlight into the interior, and should not be shaded by other buildings during the winter.



CROSS SECTION



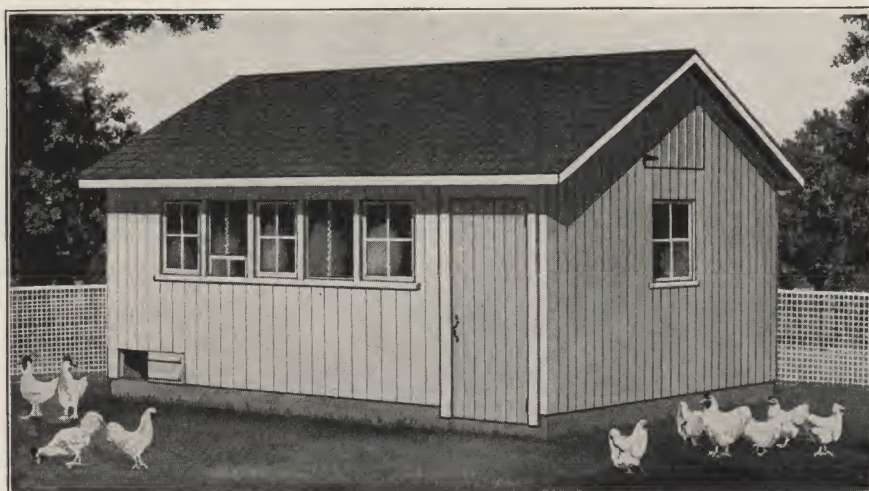
FLOOR PLAN



Poultry House F-13109

SIZE 20 FT. x 24 FT.

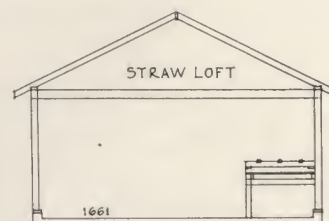
● This type of poultry house is approved by many and in some sections of the country it is given exclusive preference. The main reasons for this preference are that it is simple in construction, which insures low cost, it meets all the requirements of sunlight and ventilation and enables one to add other units of the same size as the flock grows larger. It can be used either as an open front or closed.



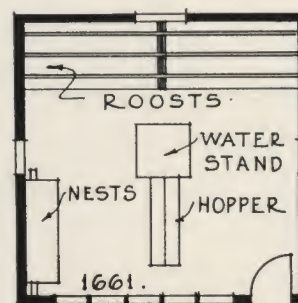
Straw Loft Poultry House F-1661

SIZE 16 FT. x 16 FT.

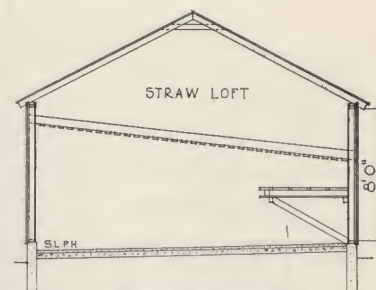
● Straw loft type of house has been acclaimed by many poultrymen as a desirable warm, dry laying unit for their flocks. This structure was designed for a flock of 75 to 100 birds although larger flocks may be accommodated by merely duplicating the unit. The frame side walls are 7 feet high and are shown with vertical siding on the outside and a lining of matched lumber or insulation board inside. Produced by courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION



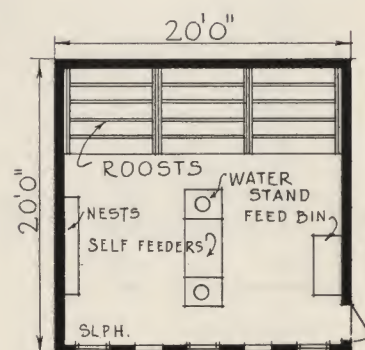
FLOOR PLAN



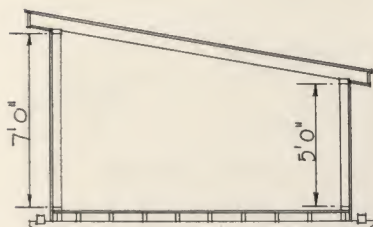
CROSS SECTION
ILLUSTRATING HOW THE
GABLE IS UTILIZED FOR
A STRAW LOFT

STRAW LOFT POULTRY HOUSE

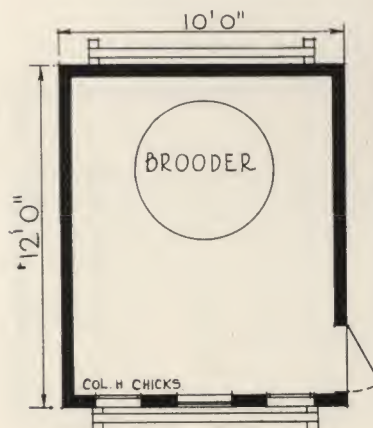
● This neat poultry house is designed to comfortably house about 120 fowls. Other similar units can be built on or added when desired. A straw loft is provided to absorb the moisture given off by the closed in birds in the winter. The interior is complete with roosts, nests, feed hopper and water stands. The windows are adjustable and provide plenty of sunlight. Ventilators of lath are installed which insure plenty of fresh air. It is our plan to help the farmer with his building problems—to help him keep his building costs down. Plans give all details of construction in such a clear manner that building is made easy for the handy man.



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION
ILLUSTRATES THE
SIMPLE SHED ROOF

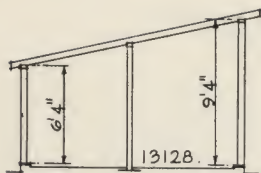


FLOOR PLAN

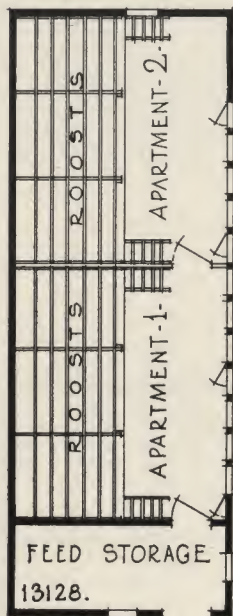


PORTABLE COLONY HOUSE FOR CHICKS

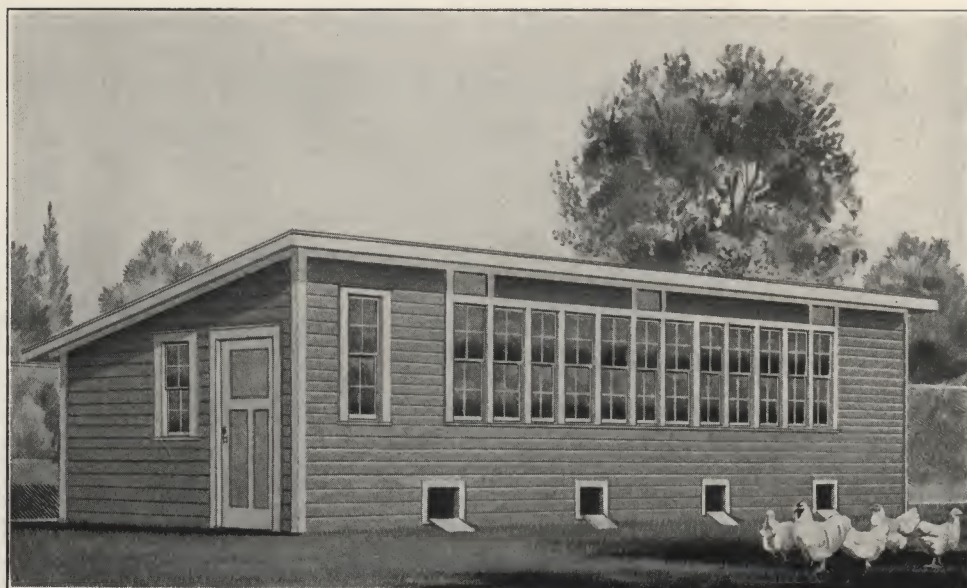
● This Brooder House is erected on runners which enables the poultry farmer to drag it at any time to any convenient location. The little chicks requiring careful attention should be convenient to the home. When used for other poultry it can be moved to another location. This structure provides ample sunshine and ventilation by the windows and other special ventilating devices. When necessary the brooder stove is put into service to insure proper warmth. Plans Give Complete Details.



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

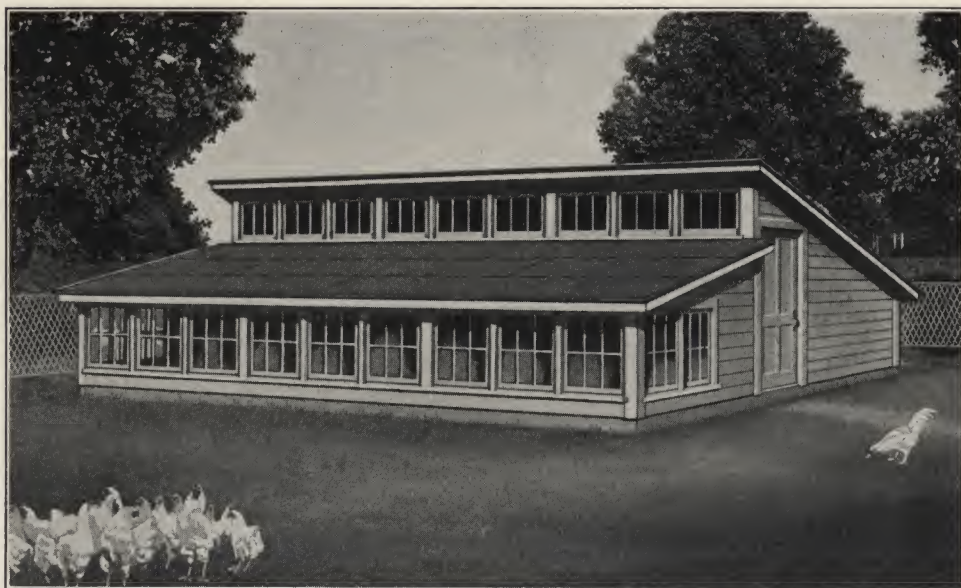


OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS
Size 38'0"x14'0"

Poultry House F-13128

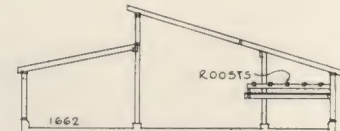
CAPACITY
110 Fowls

● This picture illustrates a modern poultry house composed of two units complete, and a convenient feed room. It is economical of construction and warm, yet it is perfectly ventilated to insure healthy flocks. Plenty of sunshine is provided by the row of front windows which can be opened in the warmer days. A careful study of this plan will convince the poultry man that it meets all the requirements of economical and practical poultry raisers. Call at our office for full particulars.



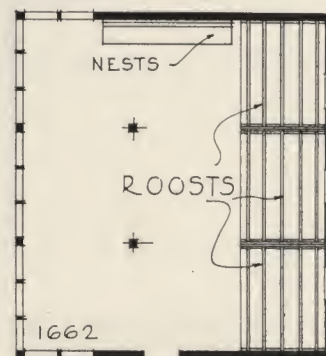
Half Monitor Poultry House F-1662

● The half monitor type of roof is used advantageously in this design. It makes possible low cubic content per bird and gives a good distribution of light over the interior. The height of the roof has been kept down to a workable minimum and the frame side walls are only 4 feet high. The roof barely clears the full sized entrance door and the front roof is of minimum height to accommodate a good sized window sash in the front wall. The scratch pen under the front roof is particularly well lighted by the windows across the entire front and each end. Plans give full details. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

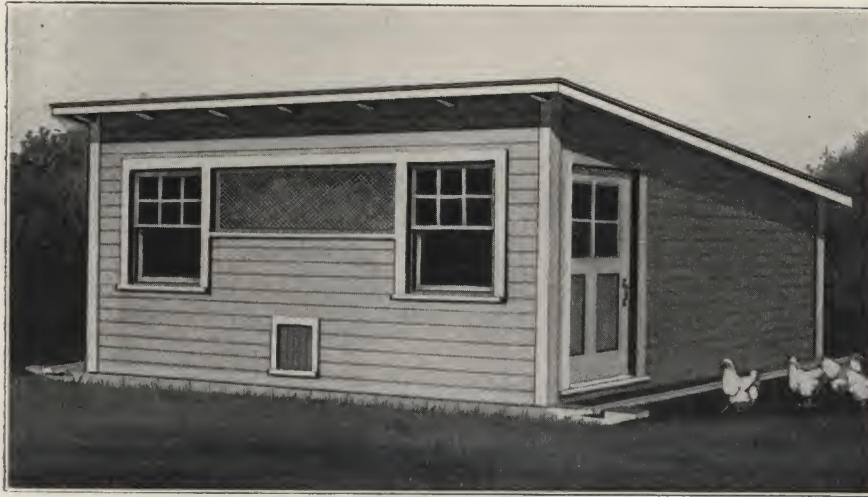


CROSS SECTION

SIZE 24 FT. x 22 FT.



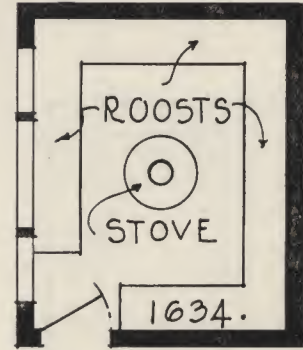
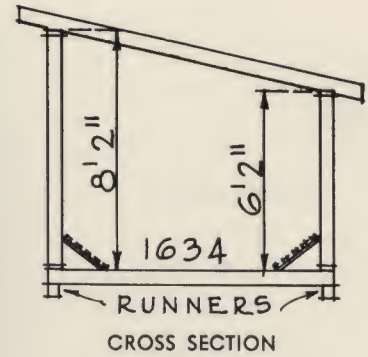
FLOOR PLAN



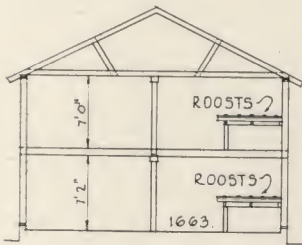
Movable Poultry House F-1634

SIZE 10 FT. x 12 FT.

● This Brooder House is erected on runners which enables the poultry farmer to drag it at any time to any convenient location. The little chicks requiring careful attention should be convenient to the home. When used for other poultry it can be moved to another location. This structure provides ample sunshine and ventilation by the windows and the muslin covered opening. When necessary the brooder stove is put into service to insure proper warmth.



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

SIZE 100 FT. x 26 FT.

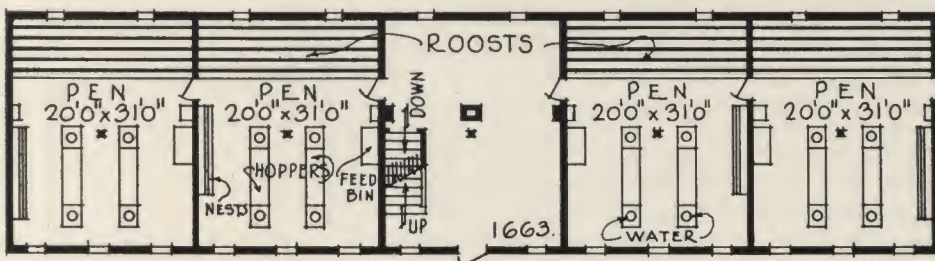
CONSULT US ANY
TIME AT YOUR
CONVENIENCE



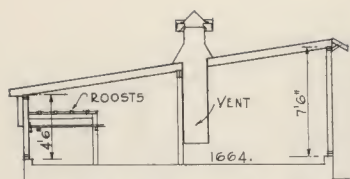
Two Story Poultry House F-1663

● This house contains a feed room and a furnace room in addition to the nine laying or fattening pens, each having a capacity of 130 to 175 birds. In locations where land values are high, or where there is a limited amount of land available, a two story structure such as this might prove to be the

most suitable type of poultry house. The unit cost of housing per bird is considerably less than in a one story poultry house, also the labor requirement is considerable less. A low pressure steam system is provided for use during the cold weather. The pens above may be heated by radiators of the common type or by unit heaters fitted with electric fans. Sunparlors may be constructed along the south front at the option of the builder. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

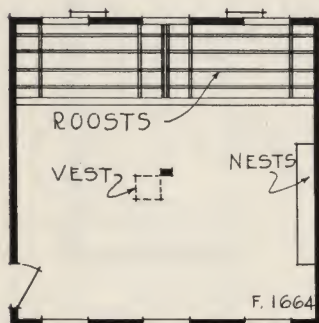


FLOOR PLAN

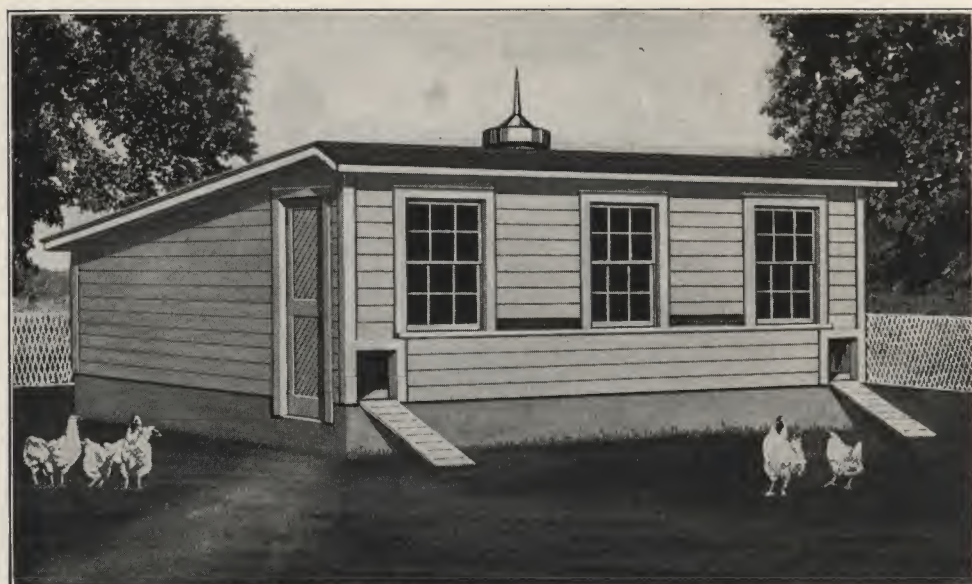


CROSS SECTION

WORKING PLANS
GIVE ALL DETAILS OF
CONSTRUCTION



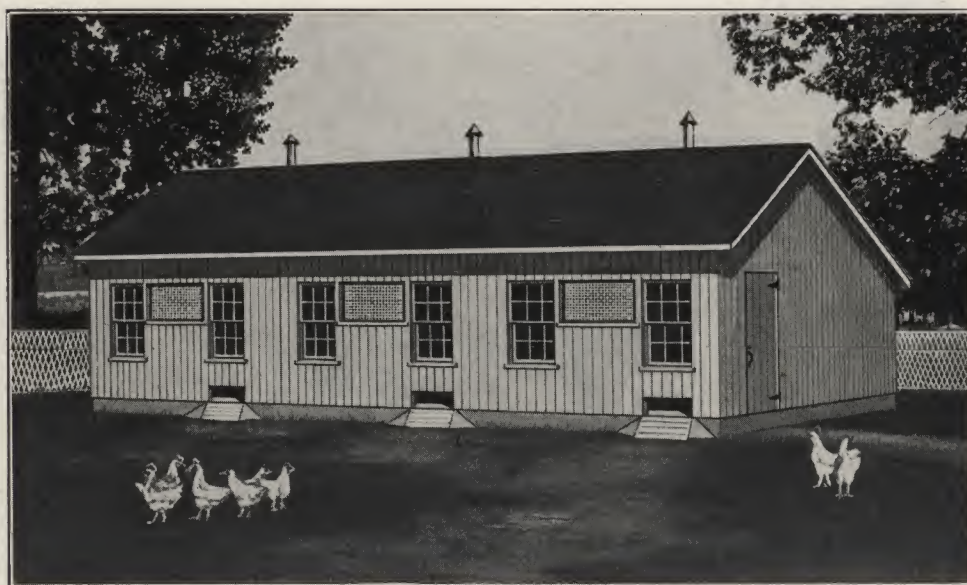
FLOOR PLAN



SHED ROOF POULTRY HOUSE F-1664

SIZE 20 FT. x 20 FT.

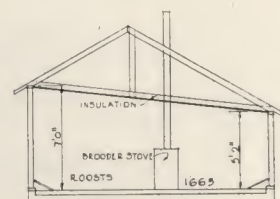
● Proper ventilation is most important in poultry management. A ventilation system is shown in the above house which shows the use of inlets in both front and rear walls and an outlet duct in the center of the house. Details of construction show the ventilating system. This building is designed for economy as well as practical use. Produced through the courtesy of MIDWEST COLLEGES.



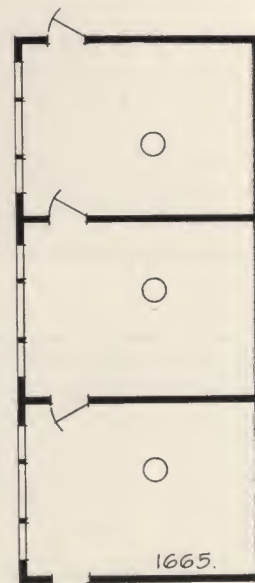
STATIONARY BROODER HOUSE F-1665

SIZE 16 FT. x 36 FT.

● On farms where the poultry raising is considered an important enterprise the construction of a substantial brooder house will prove to be a profitable investment. The plans for this structure show details for the safe installation of a brooder stove and hover as a source of heat. The plans show a carefully designed ventilating and fresh air system. While this design shows three units each having a capacity of 500 baby chicks the number of units may be varied to suit individual needs. A structure built such as this one may be used at other seasons as a fattening pen or laying unit. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION



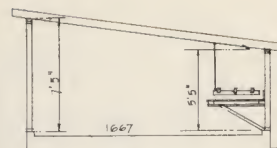
FLOOR PLAN



SHED ROOF POULTRY HOUSE F-1667

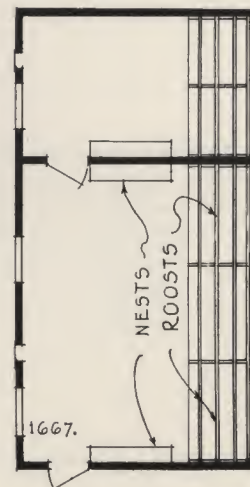
SIZE 16 FT. x 30 FT.

● This building is designed to provide an unusually warm poultry shelter at low cost. The shed roof type combines the advantages of economy in the use of materials with a low cubic content per bird. Ventilation has been carefully provided and is fully detailed in working drawings. An unusually warm wall construction is provided to give adequate insulation against extreme temperatures. Produced through the courtesy of the MIDWEST COLLEGES.

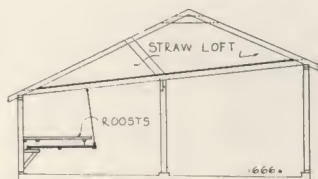


CROSS SECTION

●
PLANS SHOW DETAILS,
INCLUDING VENTILATION
●



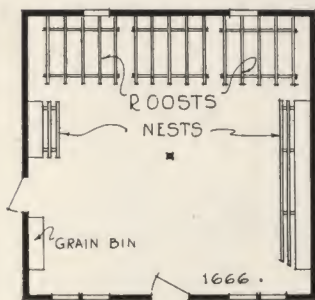
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

NOTE

THE VENTILATION PROBLEM IS
CAREFULLY SOLVED FOR EACH
OF THESE DESIGNS



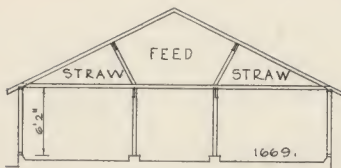
FLOOR PLAN



STRAW LOFT POULTRY HOUSE F-1666

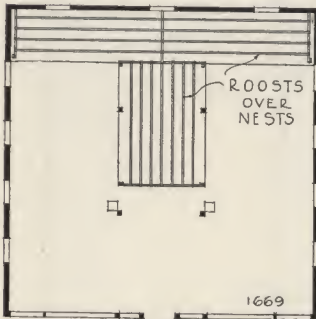
SIZE 20 FT. x 20 FT.

● The amount of air space which the birds must heat in the winter has been reduced effectively by the addition of a straw loft to this poultry house. In the summer this same straw loft offers insulation from the heat above. Roosts and dropping boards are made removable for easy cleaning and disinfecting. The nest arrangement and other construction work are fully detailed on the working drawings. Designed by the MIDWEST COLLEGES.

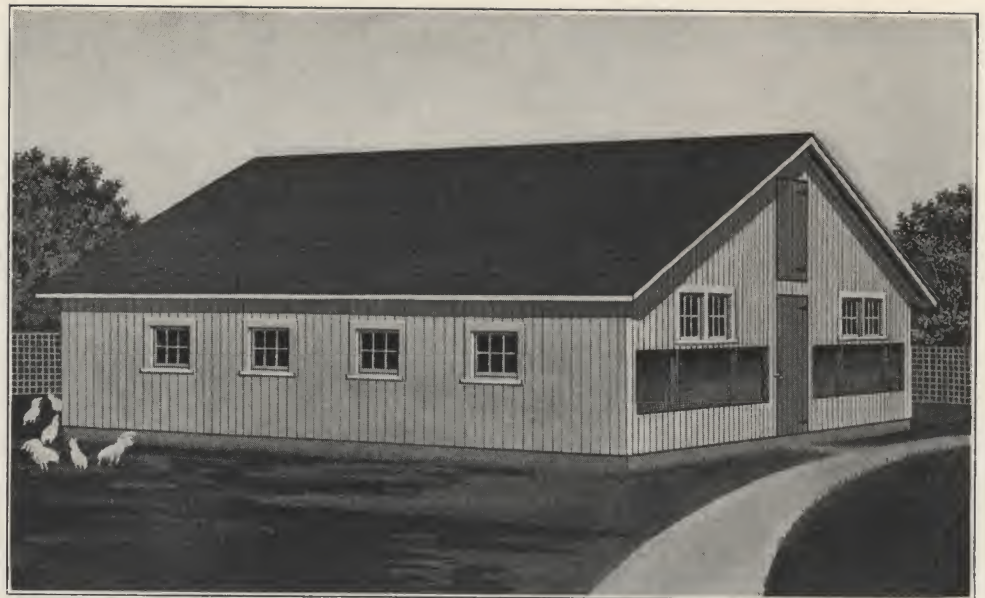


CROSS SECTION

THIS STRUCTURE IS ADAPTED FOR
USE ON A FARM WITH A POULTRY
FLOCK OF 225 to 300
LAYING HENS



FLOOR PLAN



POULTRY HOUSE WITH STORAGE LOFT F-1669

SIZE 30 FT. x 30 FT.

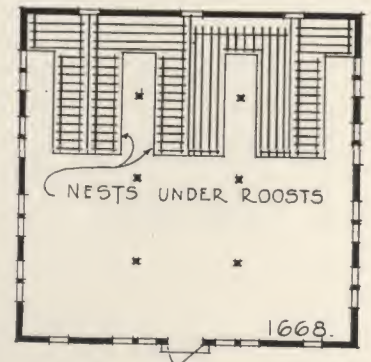
● The waste space above the plate line has been used efficiently in this house as a feed storage and straw loft. The middle bent offers storage space for several tons of feed in addition to space for mixing mash. Down spouts connected to storage hoppers above make feeding an easy chore. The feed may be taken to the loft from either end of the building. The remainder of the loft on either side of the feed storage is filled with straw. The problem of ventilation has been carefully solved as is shown on the working drawings. Designed by the MIDWEST COLLEGES.



POULTRY HOUSE WITH STORAGE LOFT F-1668

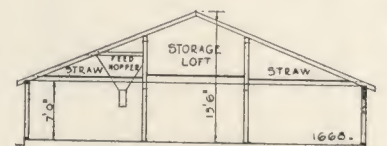
SIZE 40 FT. x 40 FT.

● This structure is similar in many respects to the above preceeding design. Having the entire flock in one pen reduces the amount of labor involved in feeding and management. The loft arrangement is also similar to that described for the previous plan 1669. The feed storage and mixing space in the middle has a greater capacity, however. Crowding on the roosts is avoided by arranging them as shown in the plan. The whole front is left open except for a woven wire covering up to the height of 4 feet. The windows above the opening and on the sides open up for cross ventilation. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



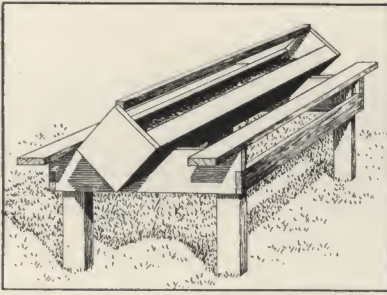
CROSS SECTION

THIS HOUSE HAS A CAPACITY
OF 400 TO 500
BIRDS



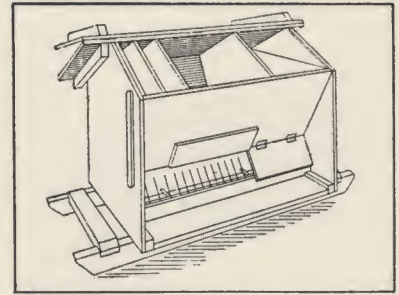
FLOOR PLAN

POULTRY FEEDERS



F-1704

Dry-mash feed hopper for laying hens: 6 feet long by 2½ feet wide by 2 feet high. Economical and easy of construction.

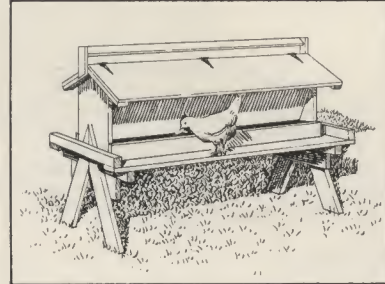
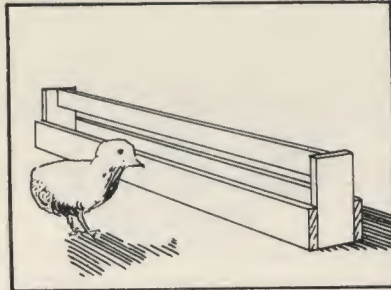


F-11596

Poultry feeder: For outside or inside use. 6½ feet long by 3⅝ feet wide by 3⅝ feet high. A very popular type.

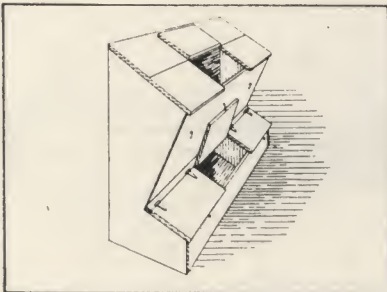
F-1712

Chick Feeder: Made of common lath for little chicks not over two weeks old. Larger battens are used for chicks three weeks to six weeks old. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1717

Universal Outdoor Feeder: A very popular type for mature poultry. Legs can be removed for young chicks. Capacity is about four bushels. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

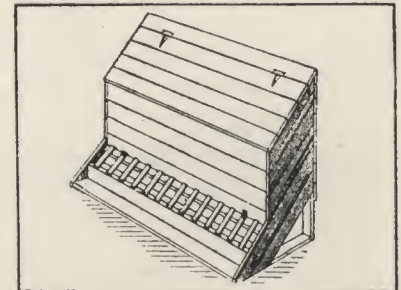


F-1617

Hopper: For gravel, lime and charcoal, built with individual doors. It is easy to build and very handy. 3 separate compartments.

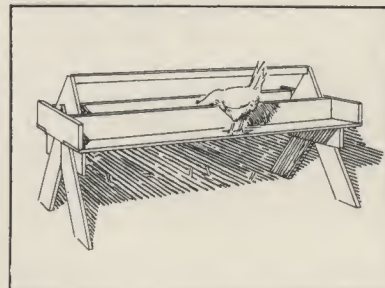
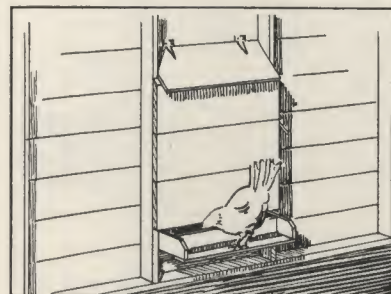
F-11597

Poultry Feeder: Size 5 feet long by 2½ feet wide by 4½ feet high. A dry mash feed hopper for inside use.



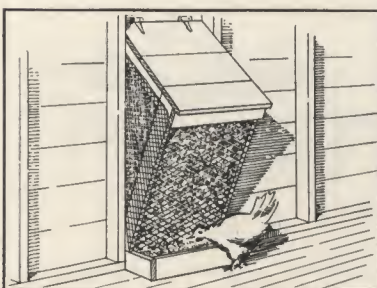
F-1718

Oyster Shell Feeder: It is easy to build and insures a constant supply of shell and grit without waste. Designed to set between studs by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1713

Inside Mash Hopper: For poultry ranging in age from six weeks to maturity. Easy to construct. Capacity is about three gallons. Remove legs for small chicks. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

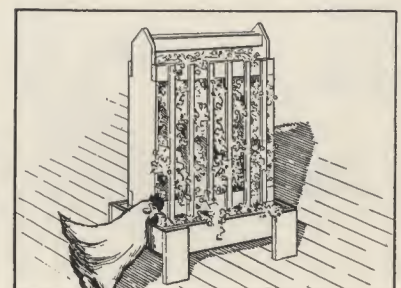


F-1720

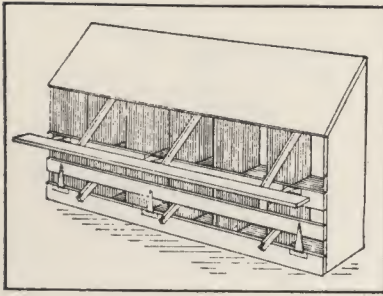
Green Feed Rack: During the winter months green cured alfalfa is used by many as a feed for hens. Very simple and economical of construction. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

F-1719

Portable Green Feed Rack: This design permits feeding alfalfa on both sides at the same time. The construction is simple. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

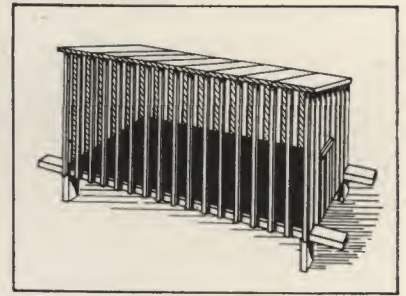


F-11598

Hen Laying Nests: Complete details of wall nests for poultry. The construction is simple. Plans give all details.

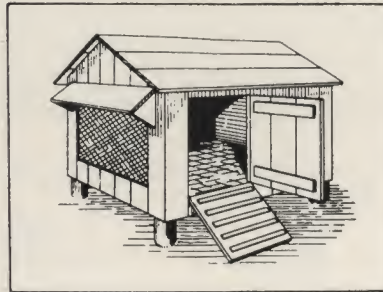
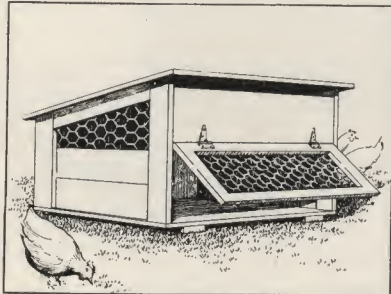
F-1623

Fattening Coop: For young cockerels. Requires a small quantity of lumber and is easy for the handy man to build.



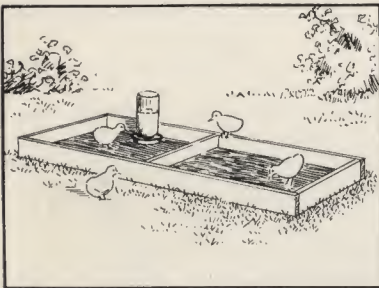
F-1703

Portable Brooder Coop: The utility of small coops has long been recognized by poultry raisers. The floor of this coop can be detached for cleaning.



F-1624

Small House for Few Hens: This is sanitary, small and can be moved at any time. Size is 4 feet wide by 4 feet long.

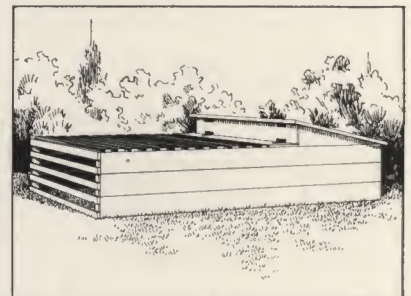


F-1715

Water Stand for Baby Chicks: Provide healthy surroundings for small chicks by covering a light wood frame with hardware cloth. Very simple construction. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

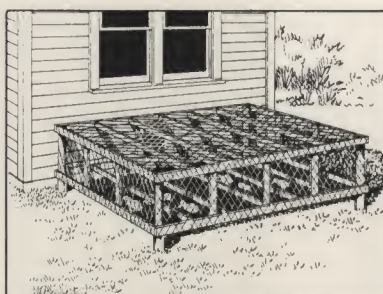
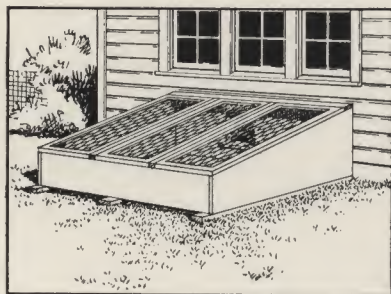
F-1702

Brooder Coop, Two Compartments: Provides nest room and scratching space. Skids or runners can be provided if desired. It is 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide by 2 feet high.



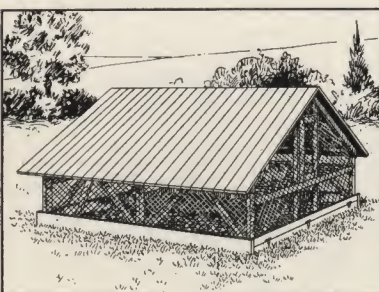
F-1714

Sun Parlor: Permits chicks to have free access to sunshine which is very essential to their health and growth. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1721

Sanitary Runway for Chicks: Provides them with clean ground that is easily accessible to the brooder coop. It is a frame work covered with poultry netting. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

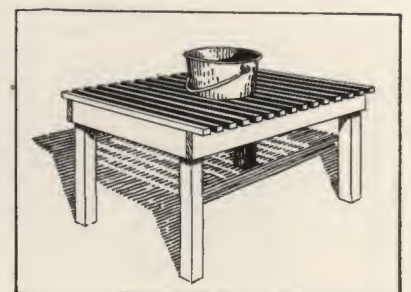


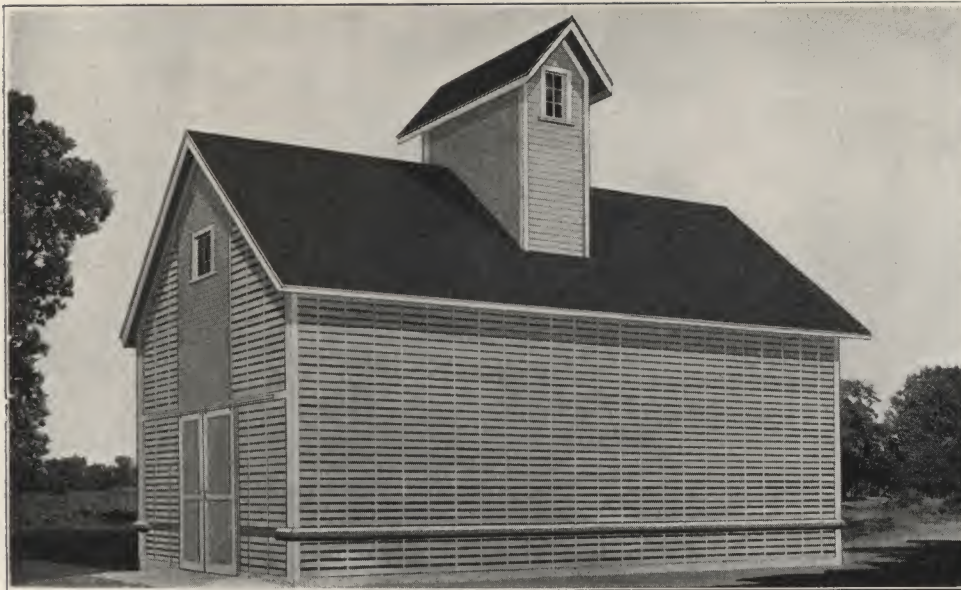
F-1716

Summer Shelter for Poultry: Provides clean ground and sanitation as well as safe roosting space for chicks which have outgrown their brooder house. Weather-proof and easily moved. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

F-1705

Water Table: Drinking vessels for water or skim milk should be supported on a platform. This will promote a more sanitary condition for the vessels and contents.

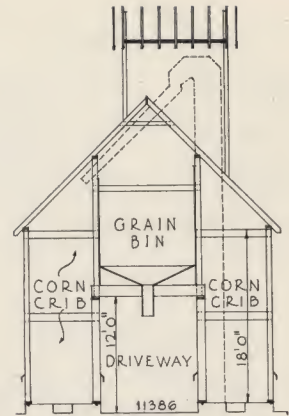




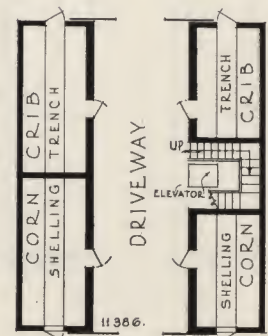
FARM ELEVATOR F-11386

● A modern construction granary and crib carefully designed to carry the heavy loads of corn and grain. The cribs are made open and sided with beveled cribbing. It is well ventilated, rat proof and equipped with a stationary elevator. The grain bins are hopper bottom with grain spouts opening into the driveway.

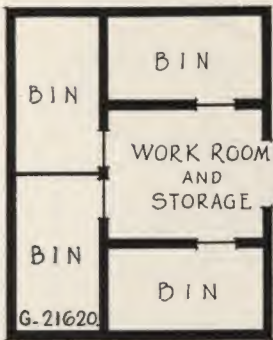
	Dimensions	Bushels Grain	Bushels Ear Corn
Plan A	26 FT. x 28 FT.	2400	3600
Plan B	26 FT. x 32 FT.	2700	4150
Plan G	28 FT. x 28 FT.	2700	4000
Plan H	28 FT. x 32 FT.	3100	4600



CROSS SECTION

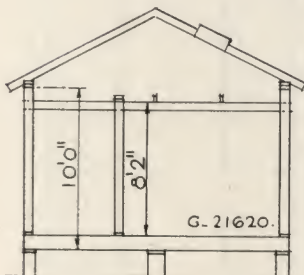


FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

ASK US FOR FULL
PARTICULARS



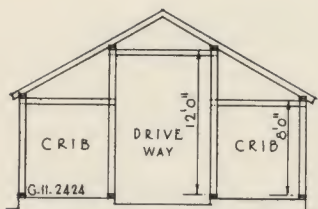
FLOOR PLAN



GRANARY G-21620

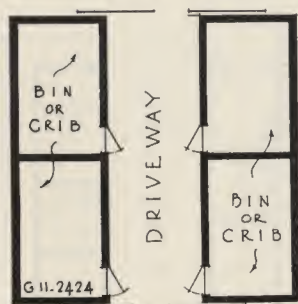
SIZE 16 FT. x 20 FT.

● For the farmer who handles only a few thousand bushels of grain this small stationary bushel grain bin may well serve his needs. This bin is constructed on a permanent concrete foundation with wood floor located well above grade to eliminate moisture. The bins may be filled by shoveling from the truck or wagon or by means of movable elevator through a small door in the roof. The capacity of this structure is approximately 1500 bushels. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

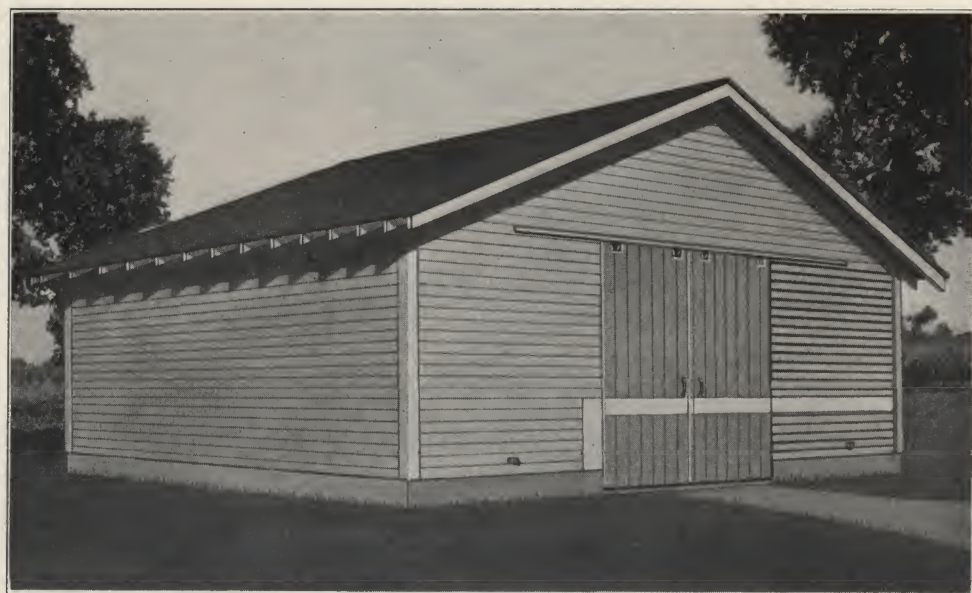


CROSS SECTION

CALL AT OUR OFFICE
FOR
FULL PARTICULARS



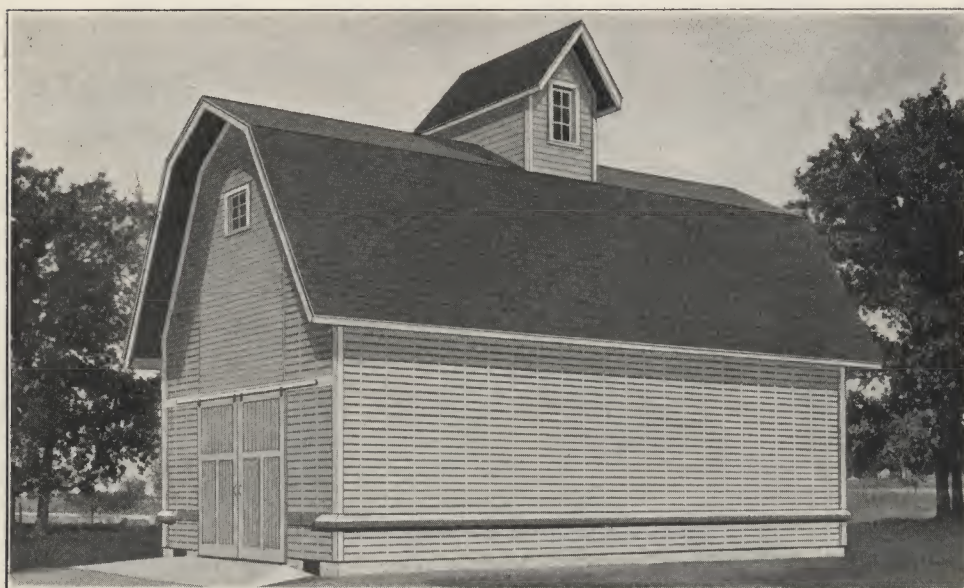
FLOOR PLAN



GRANARY F-1679

SIZE 24 FT. x 24 FT.

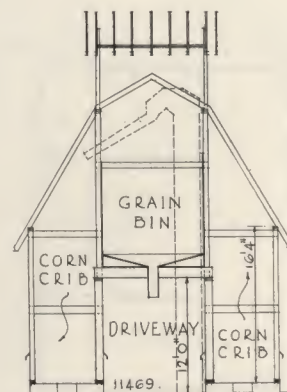
● This is planned as a double bin with a driveway between. The building is of frame construction adequately braced to withstand the heavy pressure of grain. Concrete foundation and concrete floors are provided for the grain bins. The driveway can be of earth or, if preferred, paved with concrete. Doors provide for shoveling the grain in from the driveway also removing grain by hand. The capacity is approximately 2300 bushels. Designed by the WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



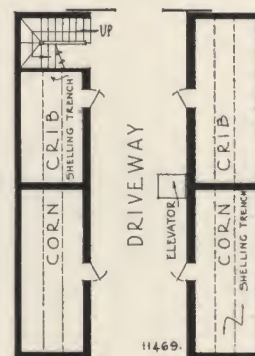
FARM ELEVATOR F-11469

● A gambrel roof combination corn crib and granary. Large storing capacity arranged for the easy handling of corn or grain by means of power elevating machinery. Corn cribs are 8 feet in width and occupy the sides of the building from the concrete floor up to the purlin plates. Sides are made open and sided with beveled cribbing to allow for free circulation of air, to cure the grain. Second floor is provided with three large grain bins. Has an elevator pit in the concrete floor.

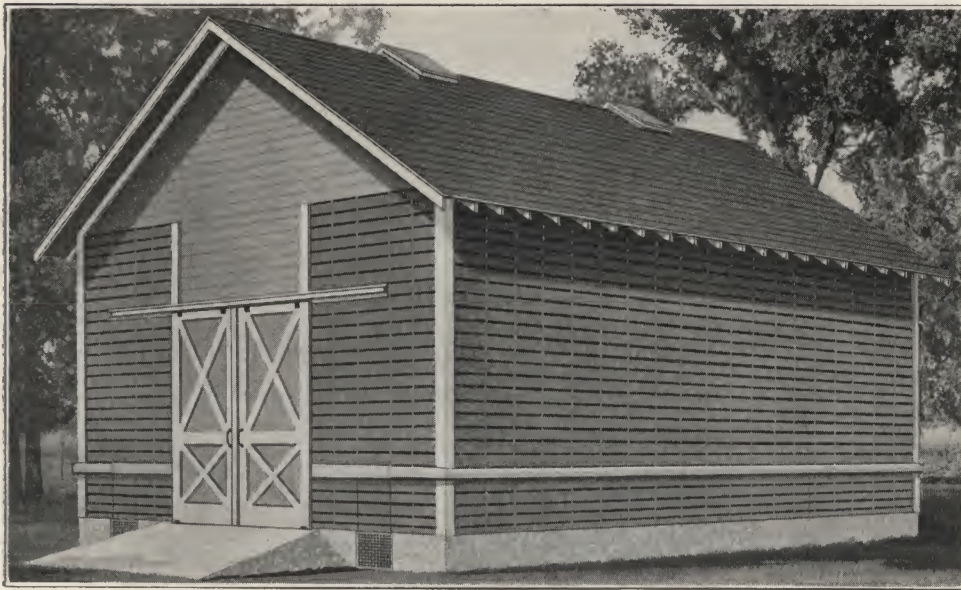
	Dimensions	Bushels Grain	Bushels Corn
Plan A	26 FT. x 28 FT.	2420	3700
Plan B	26 FT. x 32 FT.	2750	4250
Plan C	26 FT. x 36 FT.	3100	4800
Plan D	26 FT. x 40 FT.	3450	5350
Plan E	26 FT. x 44 FT.	3800	5900
Plan F	26 FT. x 48 FT.	4150	6450



CROSS SECTION

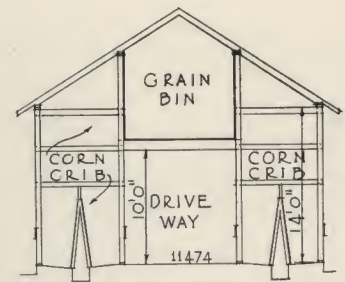


FLOOR PLAN



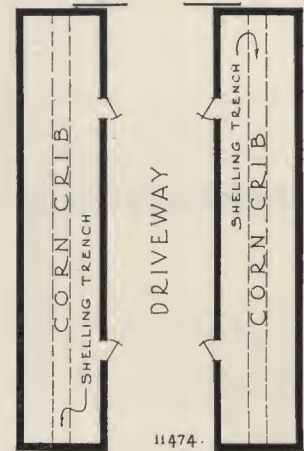
CORN CRIB AND GRANARY F-11474

● This design is adapted to the use of a portable elevator. Roof ventilators are provided, which aid in the curing of the grain. The first floor is concrete, which is vermin proof and suitable for grain. Shelling trenches are provided for each crib. The space over the driveway is used for the storage of small grain. This plan is practical, strong, economical and suitable for a good sized farm. Capacity 3,900 bushels corn and 1,600 bushels grain. Plans show all construction details.

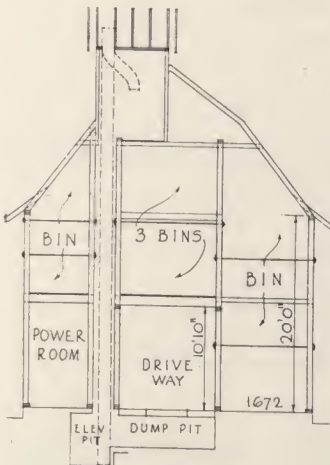


CROSS SECTION

SIZE 26 FT. x 40 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

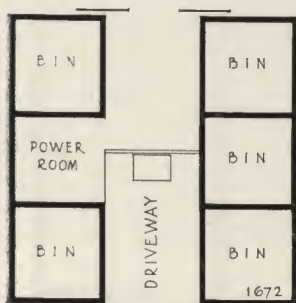


CROSS SECTION



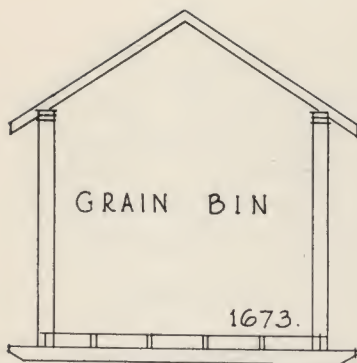
FARM ELEVATOR F-1672

SIZE 30 FT. x 30 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

● This plan provides for storing and efficient handling of larger quantities of grain. It is essentially a small farm elevator equipped with modern machinery and provision for moving the grain with minimum of hand labor. Nine different bins are provided of varying sizes. There is a driveway through the building where a regular dump or a lift may be installed to dump the grain into a pit from which it is elevated by a power elevator to the top of the building. All bins can be filled by the power elevator and most of the bins may be emptied without hand labor. A total approximate capacity is 10,000 bushels. Designed by the MIDWEST COLLEGES.



CROSS SECTION

PLANS GIVE ALL DETAILS



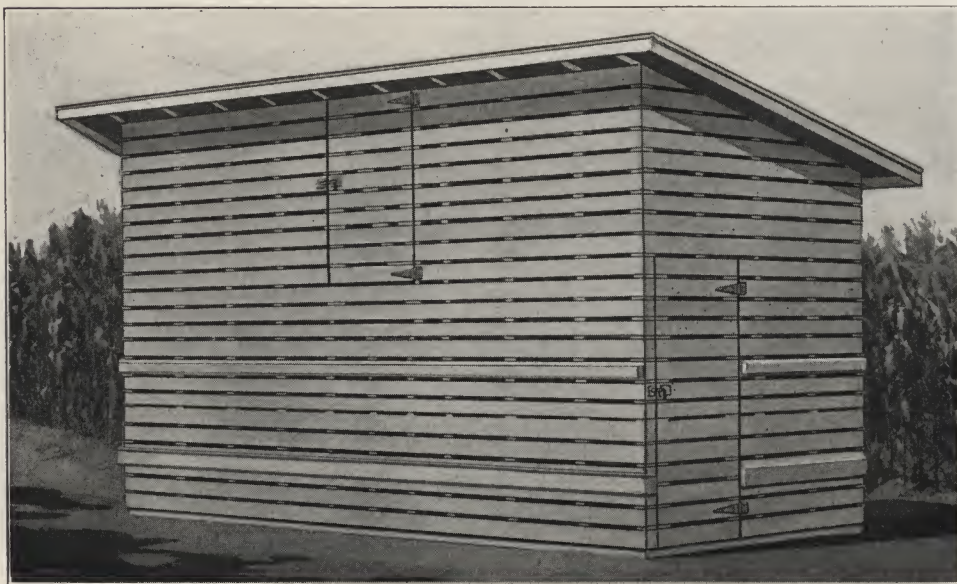
FLOOR PLAN



MOVABLE GRAIN BIN F-1673

SIZE 8 FT. x 8 FT.

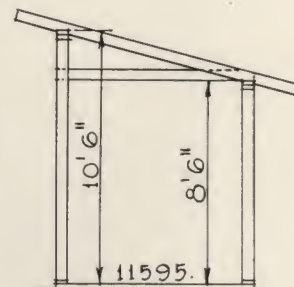
● The grain can be stored in the structure directly from the thresher in the field, or after a short haul from the combine. This saves time and hauling expense during the busy season. This bin is also used more generally for storing grain in the field lots which is to be used for feeding purposes. The bin is supported on three skids which permit it to be moved very easily by pulling it with the general farm tractor or by team. The side walls are 8 feet high. This building is well braced and planned to withstand heavy usage. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



SINGLE CORN CRIB F-11595

SIZE 8 FT. x 18 FT.

● Rat proof, economical of construction and easy to build. This design will be much appreciated in the central and western states. It is well braced and tied together with wire cables and turn buckles, making it strong and practical. This design can be erected any length to suit capacity. Plans give full details of construction.



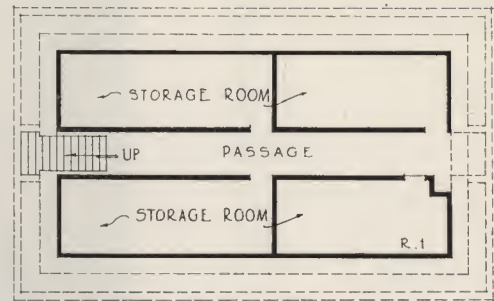
CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



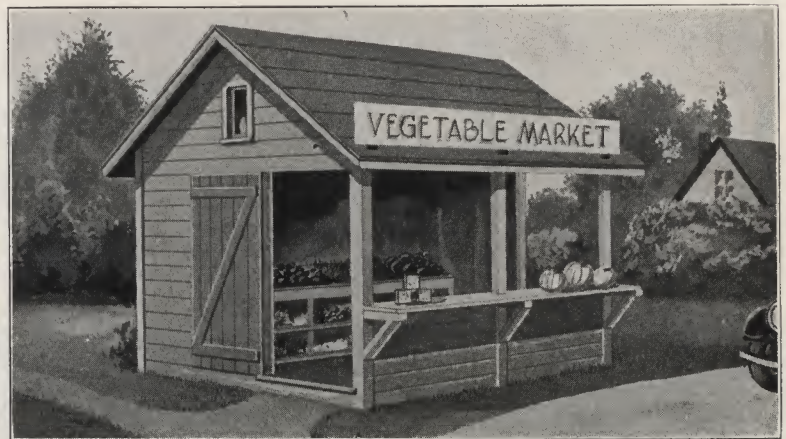
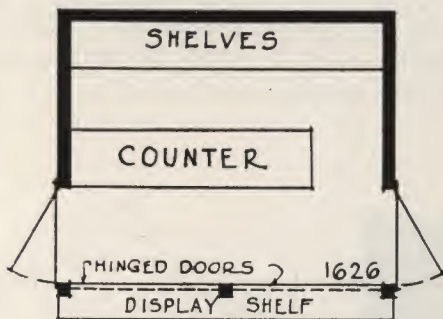
POTATO STORAGE HOUSE F-1730
SIZE 34 FT. x 56 FT.



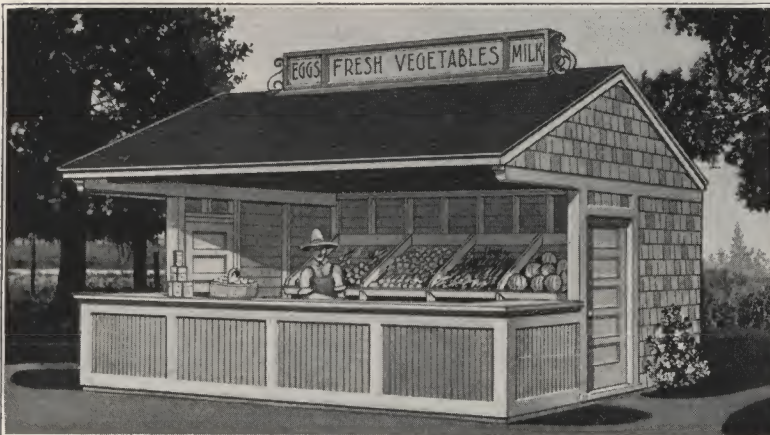
FLOOR PLAN

● Here is a practical method of retaining cool temperature by locating the storage house under ground. Large ventilating flues permit a rapid flow of air on cool nights. The outside main walls are 2 feet thick of stone. Surrounding the main wall is a retaining wall of 10 inch concrete with 2 feet of earth filled in between the walls. Concrete can be substituted for stone walls if preferred. A useful structure in which surplus produce is stored for future use. The ceiling is well insulated. Plans show all details of construction. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

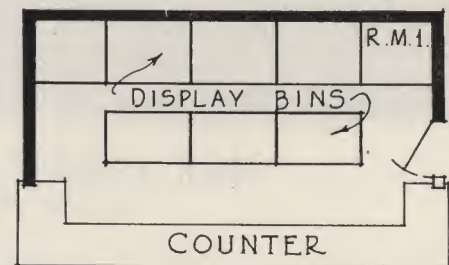
ROADSIDE MARKET F-1626
SIZE 12 FT. x 14 FT.



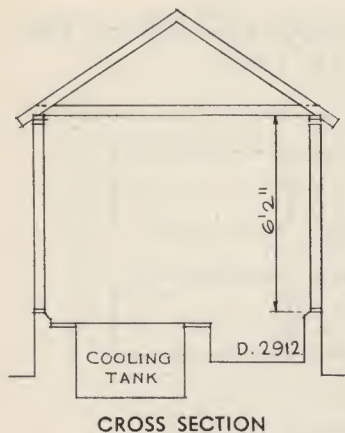
● A market of this kind will enable you to sell your produce direct to the consumer at retail prices. The automobile traffic on public highways has made it possible for farmers in many sections of the country to build up a good retail trade with steady customers. This market is of moderate cost and is simple and easy to build. When not in use the entire front is closed up with doors which are hinged overhead. This type of market can be built any length desired.



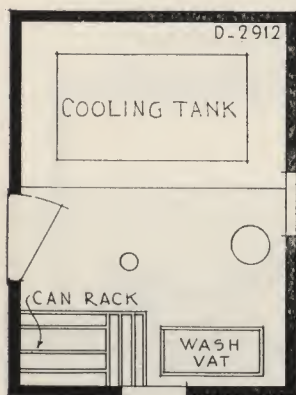
ROADSIDE MARKET F-1731
SIZE 20 FT. x 12 FT.



● If your farm is favorably located on a heavily traveled highway you should investigate the merits and advantages of the highway market. There are many fortunate farmers who on account of location are securing retail prices for their produce which are much greater than prices secured from the grocer or wholesale market.



CROSS SECTION



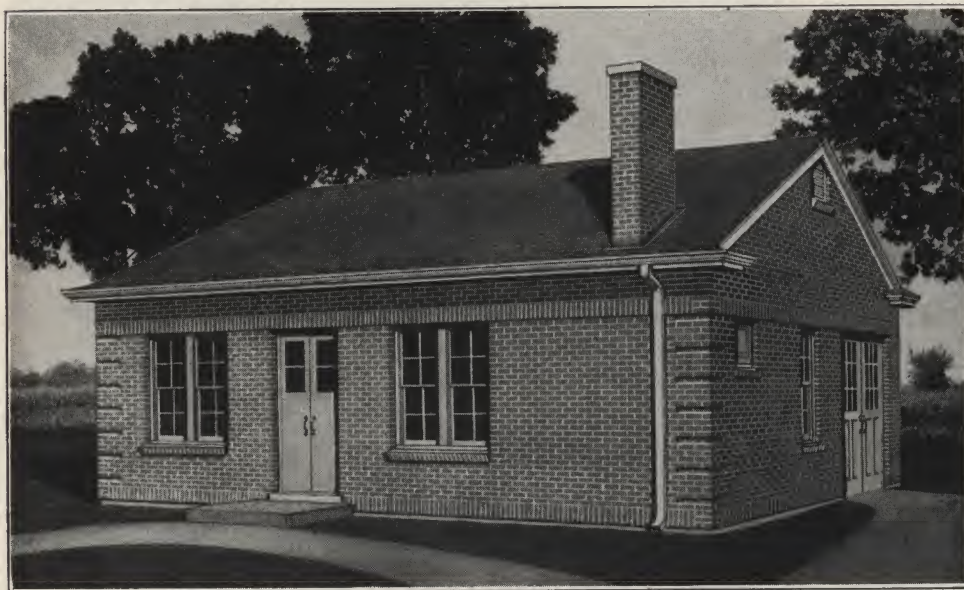
FLOOR PLAN



MILK HOUSE D-2912

SIZE 9 FT. x 12 FT.

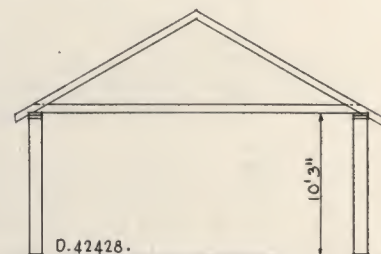
● Here is a practical, well arranged milk house as designed by the WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE. With ample capacity for caring for the milk from a herd of twenty cows this milk house design should meet the requirements of many dairy farmers. The roof ventilator and windows assure adequate ventilation and quick removal of farm odors. This house is not large and is economical to build.



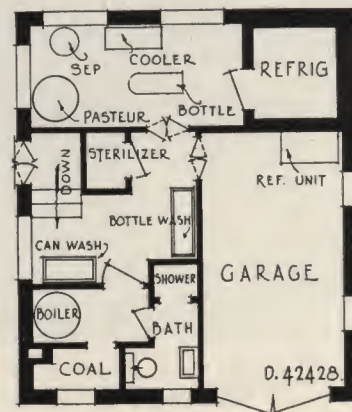
MILK HOUSE D-42428

SIZE 24 FT. x 28 FT.

● Originated and designed by the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. This building is complete in every detail. The floor arrangement is planned for the maximum efficiency and every department is laid out for labor saving co-operation. All the necessary machinery and equipment is located in practical positions. Modern, substantial and of moderate cost, this creamery should make an economic addition to any farming community. The outside walls are of brick construction.



CROSS SECTION

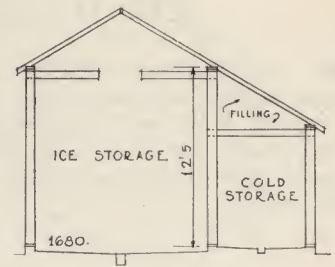


FLOOR PLAN



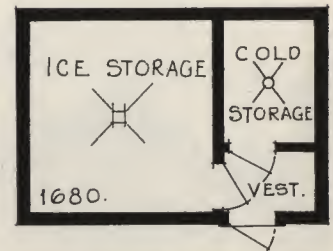
ICE HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE F-1680

● This design provides ice storage combined with a cold storage room, which arrangement is practical and advantageous. The cold storage is cooled by the circulating air from ice storage through vents located in the partition. Construction is frame with double walls and ceilings. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

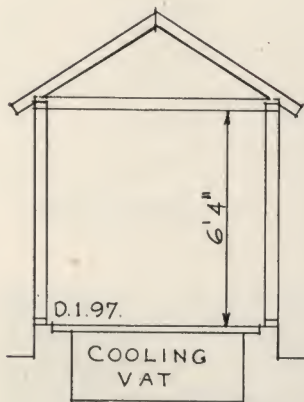


CROSS SECTION

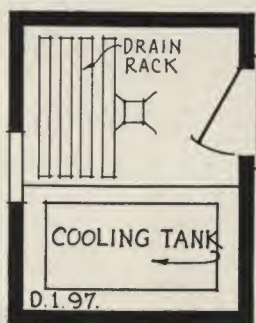
SIZE 14 FT. x 20 FT.



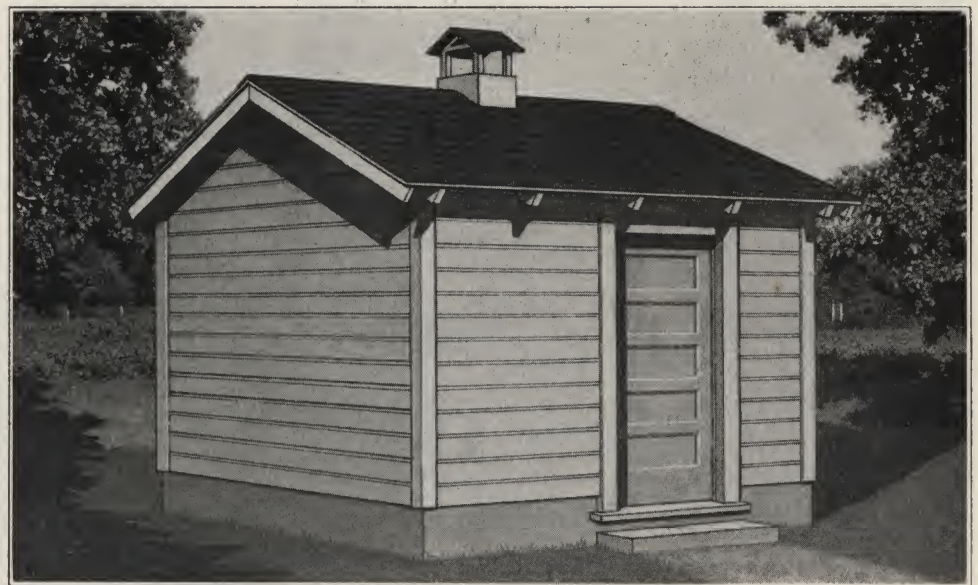
FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



MILK HOUSE F-1732

SIZE 7 FT. x 9 FT.

● The milk house pictured above will meet the requirements of public health ordinances which require milk to be cared for in a building separate from the milking barn. A drain rack for drying utensils occupies the space in one corner; a separator or table may be placed in the other. Frame wall construction is shown with horizontal drop siding. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

ICE HOUSE F-11482

● A small ice house for the farm. The walls are insulated. Regular ice house doors are provided. Allowing a foot of sawdust all around it has a capacity of 13 tons. It will preserve the ice in the warmest weather, the complete cost is low and it will give good satisfaction. To the farmer who has the convenient lake, stream or pond, we recommend this structure.



FLOOR PLAN

SIZE
12 FT. x 12 FT.



CROSS SECTION



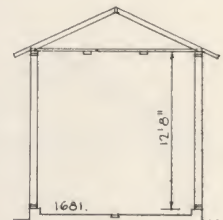
ICE HOUSE F-1681

● An ice house can be built for a nominal sum. If you have a stream or pond on your farm there is no reason why you should not have a supply of ice for the summer months. Ice is necessary to a dairy farm. The walls are especially constructed to counteract the outside warm air. The outside doors are built in an approved manner with clamps and heavy hinges. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



FLOOR PLAN

SIZE
14 FT. x 14 FT.



CROSS SECTION

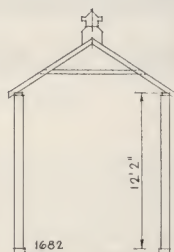
ICE HOUSE F-1682

● The masonry block construction shown for this design represents the more substantial type of construction, well adapted to the wet conditions of ice storage. The ice is packed with a 12 inch layer of sawdust around the sides, top and bottom for insulation. Double walled doors and an insulated ceiling helps further in reducing the ice shrinkage. The capacity of the building is approximately 16 to 18 tons. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



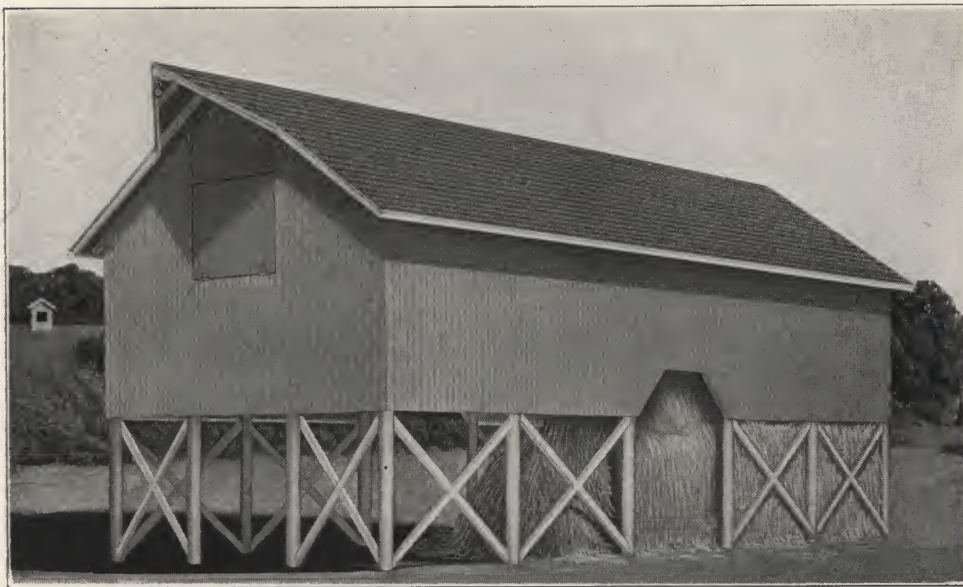
FLOOR PLAN

SIZE
12 FT. x 14 FT.



CROSS SECTION



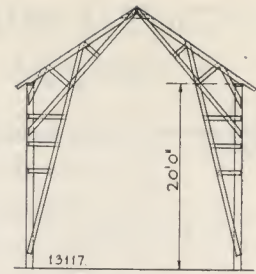


CAPACITY
38 Tons Loose Hay

Hay Shed F-13117

SIZE 24 FT. x 60 FT.

● This shed has the advantage of a driveway through sides. The sidewalls are covered with barn boards down to within 8 feet from the ground. The roof and walls are trussed in a substantial manner and will withstand heavy storms and shocks. Provision is made for the use of a hay carrier and track. Posts are spaced 12 feet apart and are 10 inches diameter at base. Side walls are 20 feet high. Ridge of roof is 29 feet above ground. The construction is substantial, yet the shed is economical and easy to build.



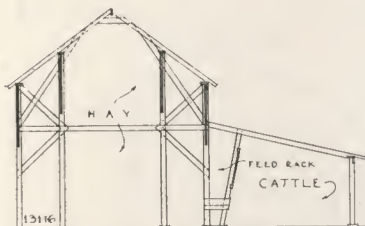
CROSS SECTION



HAY SHED



FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION

SIZE 42 FT. x 60 FT.



FLOOR PLAN



Hay Shed and Feeding Shed F-13116

CAPACITY
38 Tons Loose Hay
20 Head of Stock

● By combining the hay shed with the cattle shed for economy in feeding, a most practical and economical arrangement is secured. This plan has proved satisfactory to many farmers. The cost of construction is low while the saving in time and labor in feeding is great. The plans give full details. The side walls of the hay shed are covered down to within 12 feet from the ground. Posts are built up of 3 pieces of 2x8 planks and stand upon concrete piers. Outside walls are 18 feet high. Ridge of roof is 27 1/2 feet above ground. Cattle shed is provided with feed racks and bunks.

CATTLE SHED F-11504



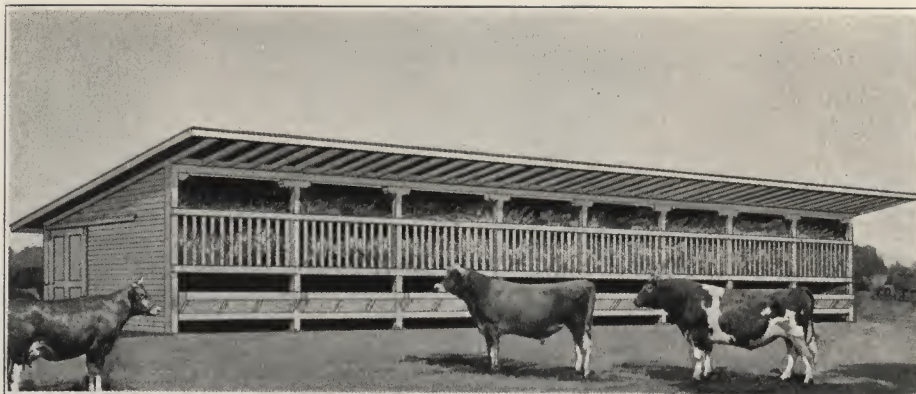
FLOOR PLAN

SIZES

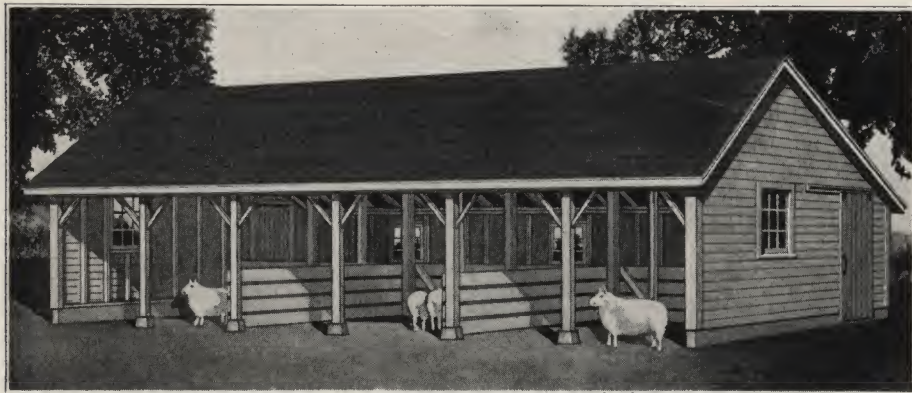
Plan A— 60 FT. x 10½ FT.

Plan B— 80 FT. x 10½ FT.

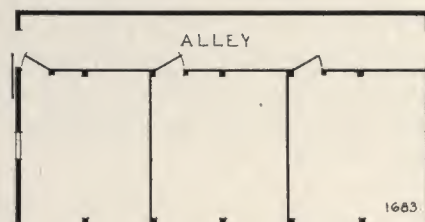
Plan C—100 FT. x 10½ FT.



● Protect your cattle against storms and cold winds. If you build a shed like this on the north or west end of the lot you will solve the problem. The hay racks are filled direct from the wagon and both hay racks and feed troughs can be reached from either inside or outside. The hay is protected by a large overhang to the rafters. The inside of shed will afford great protection to the calves and small animals. This is practical, low in cost and essential to farmers who feed beef cattle in winter.



SHEEP SHELTER F-1683

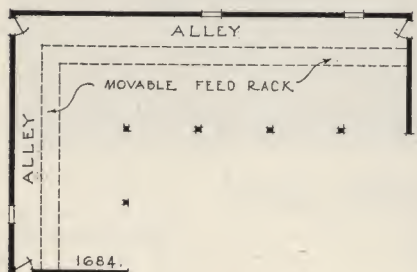


FLOOR PLAN

SIZE 42 FT. x 22 FT.

● The principal requirements of sheep-shelters are dryness, good ventilation, freedom from drafts and good lighting. A shed with an open front to the south makes a very satisfactory sheep shed for mild climates. This shed with the combination roof fulfills these requirements for the average sheep raiser in the middle west. The loafing space is divided into three compartments by pen partitions to facilitate better handling of the herd. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

CATTLE SHED F-1684



FLOOR PLAN

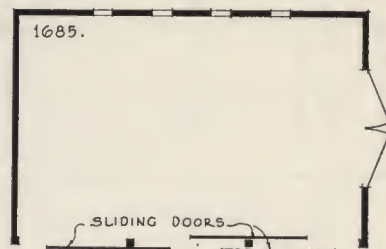


SIZE 68 FT. AND 44 FT. x 20 FT.

● This type of shed is used in feed lots and pastures to shelter the stock from the sun in the summer and from storms in the winter. It may also serve as a feeding shed by placing a movable rack on the inside wall of the shed. The walls are braced by 1x4 inch boards nailed diagonally to the studs. The knee braces not only add to the rigidity of the structure but also anchor the roof to the walls and posts. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



MACHINERY SHED F-1685



FLOOR PLAN
SIZE 36 FT. x 24 FT.

● In the design of this machine storage building a large door has been provided in the end to admit the few large implements requiring high clearance, such as a hay loader. With this arrangement, smaller and more convenient doors may be used across the front to accommodate the smaller implements. The roof is supported by built up trusses 6 feet on centers to avoid having any internal supports. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

MACHINERY SHED F-11496

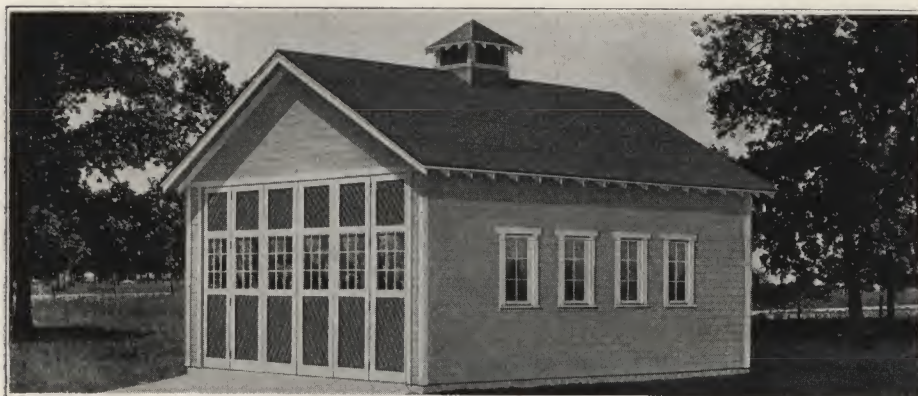


FLOOR PLAN

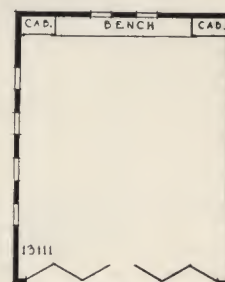
Plan A—SIZE 48 FT. x 16 FT.
Plan B—SIZE 60 FT. x 16 FT.



● Here is a convenient shed for implements which will save you time and money. It affords you room at each end for machinery or a wagon with load of hay when necessary. Wagon can be also placed therein very conveniently if desired. A handy bench is located in center which is very useful when repairing in the winter. The center section is plank floored, the end sections are earth floors.



THRESHER AND TRACTOR SHED F-13111



SIZE
24 FT. x 30 FT.

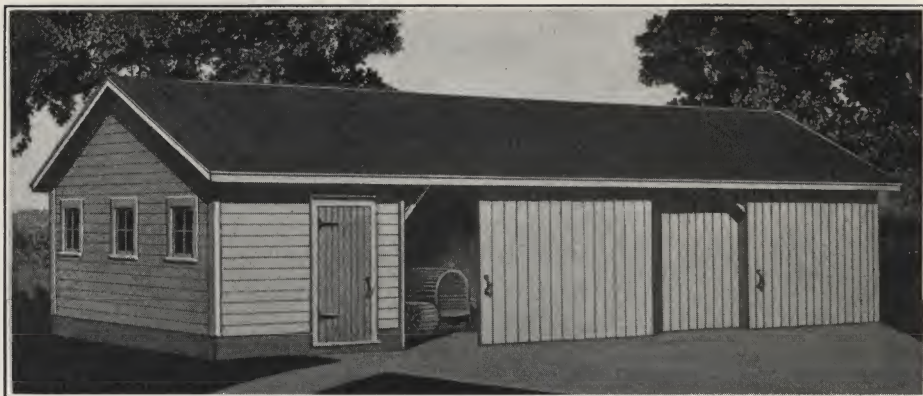
FLOOR PLAN

● This design is especially planned to furnish shelter for tractors and small threshers. There are no posts in the floor to interfere in putting in or getting out implements. The roof is self-supporting, which leaves the floor space open and unobstructed. This building can be used in many ways. It is well lighted on the sides and rear with plenty of sash, besides each door is provided with lights.

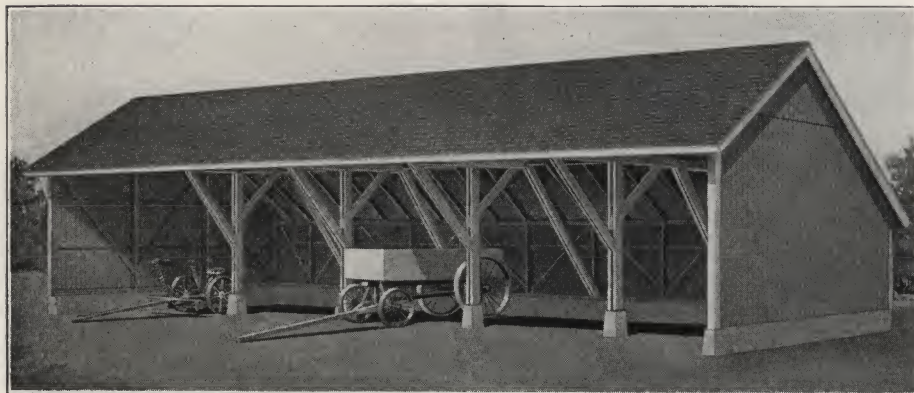
MACHINERY SHED AND SHOP F-1687



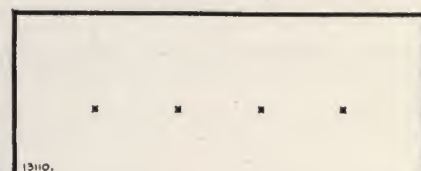
SIZE 46 FT. x 18 FT.



● This gable roof machine shed provides an enclosed shelter for the common farm implements except for the combined harvest equipment. A convenient shop is included at one end for repair work. The three large doors which cover nearly the entire front of the shed permit free access to the various machinery units without first moving others. The building is of frame construction and with a continuous concrete foundation under the walls. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



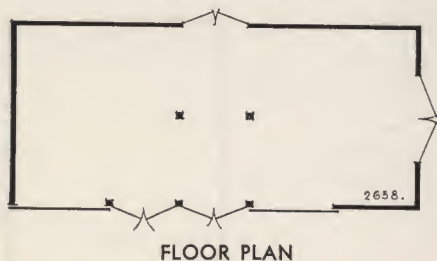
MACHINERY SHED F-13110



SIZE 60 FT. x 22 FT.

● Inquiries into the use and abuse of farm implements reveal that in many cases they rust out before they wear out. They break and are discarded because of abuse rather than use. A building that protects and doubles the life of \$2,000 worth of machinery is to make a profitable investment rather than to incur an expense. A few dollars worth of lumber will cover and enclose your machinery against rain and weather. This design is very economical—it is just a strong substantial shed designed especially to protect farm implements. It is easy to build as shown by the working plans.

MACHINERY SHED C-1-2658



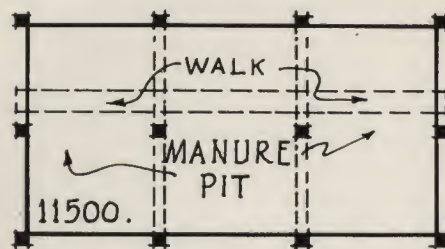
SIZE 58 FT. x 26 FT.



● Accommodations for a large thresher are included in addition to the storage space for the common farm machineries such as the hay loader or some combine which require greater clearance than the average. The roof has been raised on one side over the middle section to admit a threshing machine separator. The doors on the sides have been arranged to give free access to the machinery. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



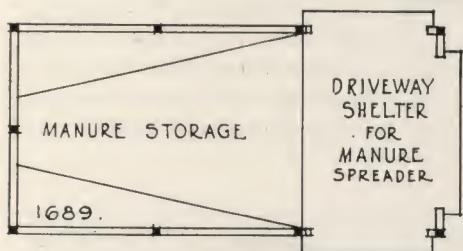
MANURE PIT F-11500



FLOOR PLAN
SIZE 14 FT. x 28 FT.

● Protect the manure from rain and snow and save the valuable nitrates for fertilizing your land. When manure is exposed to the elements all of its most essential fertilizing properties are leached out. This practical plan is a valuable addition to any farm. Manure can be conveyed to the shed by the litter carrier and deposited evenly. The sides and roof will afford ample protection. Plans show all details that will enable any handy man to erect the building without any misunderstanding.

MANURE PIT F-1689



FLOOR PLAN

SIZE
18 FT.
x
37 FT.

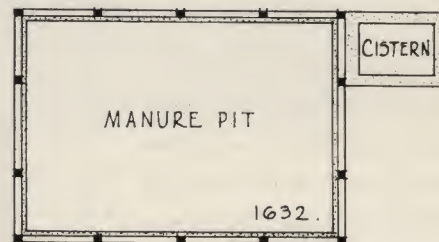


● A structure of this size is suitable for use for a herd of 18 dairy cows. Concrete floors and walls are used to prevent loss of the valuable liquid portion of the manure. Although the sides are left open above the concrete the structure should be roofed over to prevent accumulation of rain water. The spreader may be filled directly from the litter carrier in the covered driveway and stored there when not in use. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



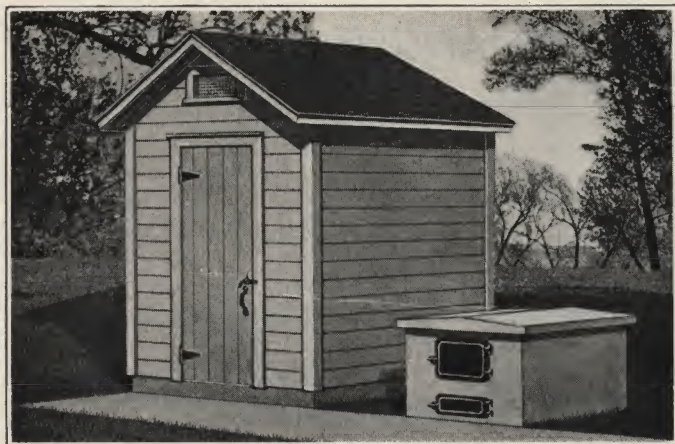
MANURE PIT F-1632

SIZE
14 FT.
x
20 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

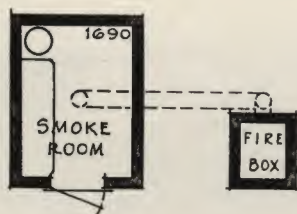
● This covered pit not only protects the manure from the elements but also saves all liquid fertilizing qualities. It is provided with a cement floor which slopes toward a cistern located at one corner. The liquid nitrates flow into the cistern and are later used for fertilizing the fields. Progressive farmers realize that the small investment required to erect this structure will be returned many times in increased produce. The plans are clear, concise and easy for a handy man to accurately understand.



Smoke House F-1690

● By using a fire resistant fire pit separate from main structure, frame construction may be used in the smokehouse with little danger to the building of fire. In the arrangement shown above, fire is kindled in the concrete fire pit adjoining the main structure. A duct leads the smoke from the outlet in the back of the fire chamber to an inlet under the center of the house. The meat to be processed is supported on movable hangers on cross beams. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.

SIZE 6 FT. x 8 FT.



FLOOR PLAN



Smoke House F-11494

SIZE 8 FT. x 10 FT.



FLOOR PLAN

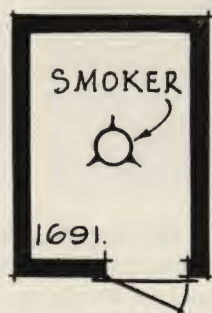
● This design suitable for farmer who appreciates home cured meats. Walls outside are covered with drop siding and inside are lined with $\frac{5}{8}$ ceiling. Fire box is built outside with a tile smoke flue leading up to and through smoke house floor. In this construction there is little danger of fire. The fire box is concrete and is fed through the top. This is a safe yet economical structure and will fill most all requirements.



Smoke House F-1691

● Common frame construction is shown for this house. The temperature is controlled by a ventilator placed in lower rear wall. The foundation is concrete. The floor is tamped earth. A homemade smoker constructed of a three gallon pail with three legs riveted thereon is designed for this plan. Produced through courtesy of WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

SIZE 6 FT. x 8 FT.



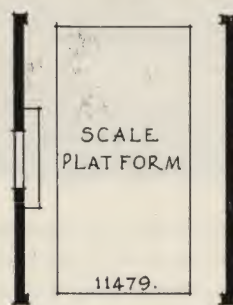
FLOOR PLAN



Scale House F-11479

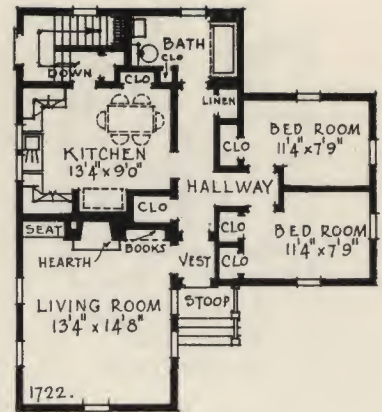
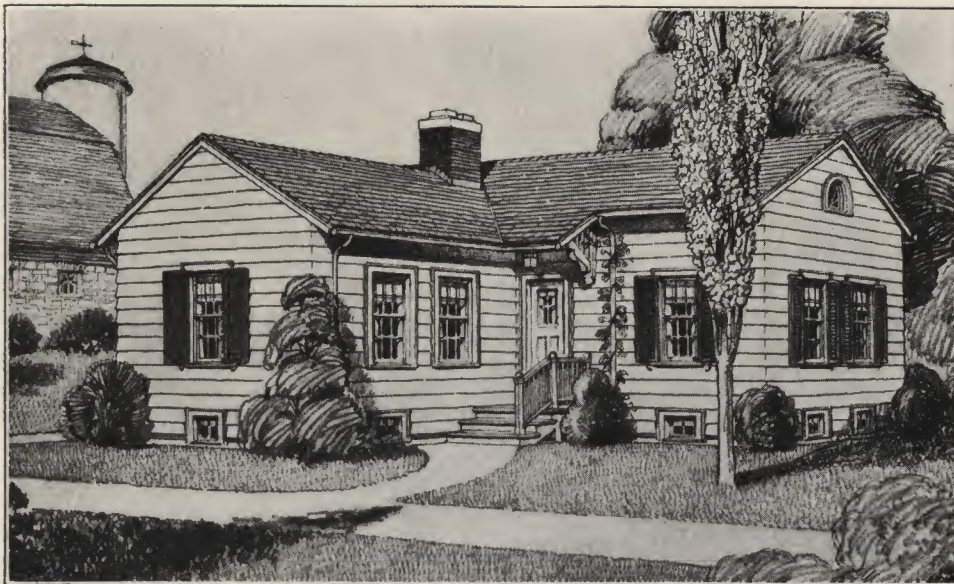
SIZE 13½ FT. x 17½ FT.

SCALE CAPACITY—3 TONS



FLOOR PLAN

● Every farmer realizes the need of a large scale for weighing grain, stock, hay, etc. Do not buy or sell anything by guess. Scales are becoming quite common on large farms. Movable sides or gates may be fitted to the scale platform when weighing different kinds of live stock, or it may be convenient to have it connected with stock corrals for handling of live stock. Provision is made in the plans for the scale pit.



FLOOR PLAN

SIZE 32 FT. x 36 FT.

DESIGN F-1722

A FOUR-ROOM FARM HOUSE FOR TENANT OCCUPANCY

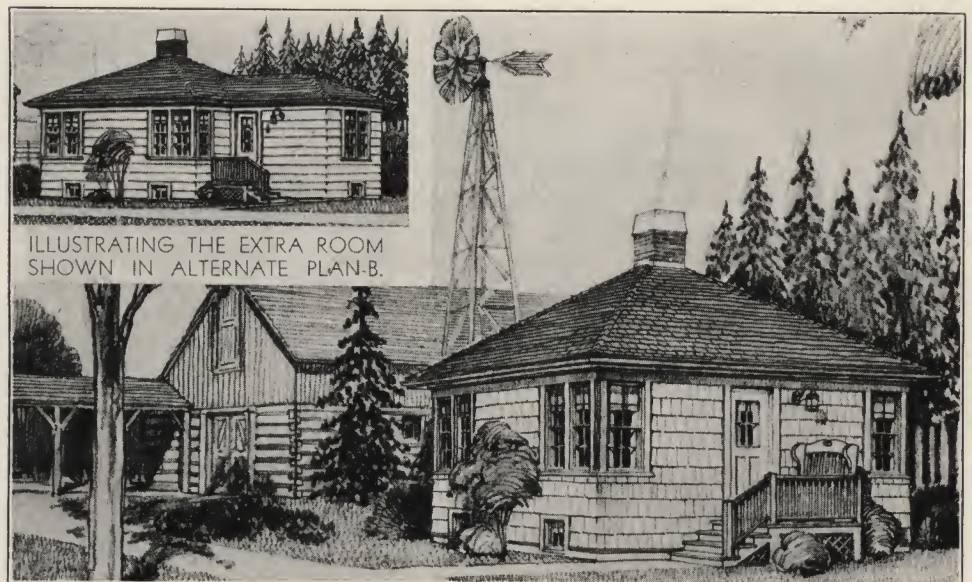
● Designed to answer the call of those who realize the comfort and convenience of having all rooms on one floor. Keeping down the cost is a problem which this design solves. The interior is just as the exterior represents it—light, airy and convenient. This type of home is easy to build, hence the cost is low; yet the construction is substantial. Ceiling height is 8 ft. Basement ceiling is 7½ ft. high. Produced through the courtesy of WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



ALTERNATE PLAN B



FLOOR PLAN A



DESIGN F-1723

TWO-ROOM PIONEER HOUSE
THREE-ROOM PIONEER HOUSE

Size 20 Ft. x 19½ Ft.
Size 20 Ft. x 35½ Ft.

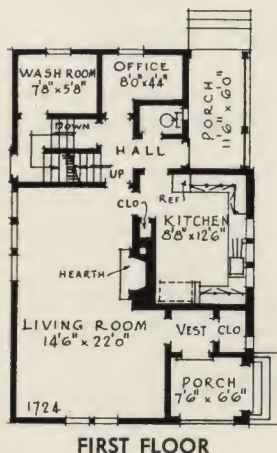
● Through the courtesy of the WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE we represent these pioneer houses for the consideration of those who must begin with limited means. This simple arrangement of rooms for each design is offered as being the most economical and the most convenient for your money. The ceiling heights are 8 feet, basement ceiling heights are 7½ feet.



DESIGN F-1724

A FIVE-ROOM FARM HOUSE

SIZE 23½ FT. x 36 FT.



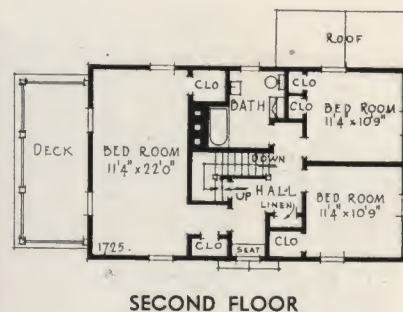
● This pleasing design gives a certain effect that bespeaks peaceful and comfortable living. What the outside suggests the inside fulfills as you will see in studying the floor plan. Notice that all rooms are comfortably large and well appointed. First floor ceiling is 8 ft. high. Second floor ceiling is 7½ ft. high. Basement ceiling is 7½ ft. high. Produced through the courtesy of WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



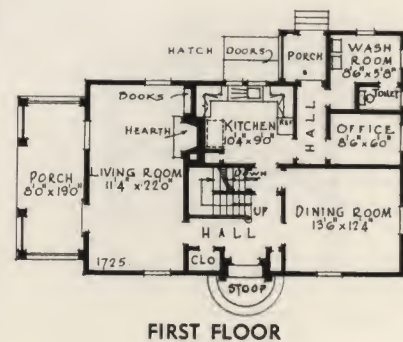
DESIGN F-1725

A SIX-ROOM FARM HOUSE

● A beautiful and pure example of Colonial style of architecture, designed by the WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE. All the comforts, conveniences and practical arrangements to make the modern farm home. First floor ceiling is 8 ft. high. Second floor ceiling is 7¾ ft. high. Basement ceiling is 7½ ft. high. There is plenty of extra attic space if desired.



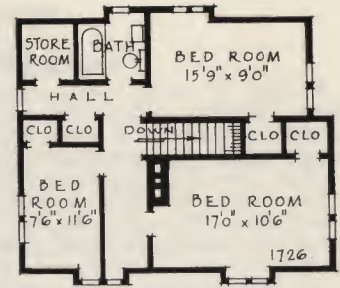
SIZE 37¾ FT. x 29 FT.





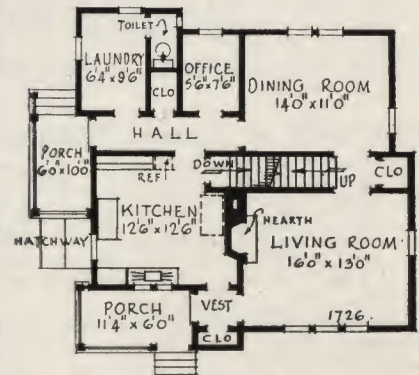
DESIGN F-1726
A SIX-ROOM FARM HOUSE

● Here is a pleasing Dutch colonial type of home—compact, conveniently arranged and comfortable. It is economically designed to provide six well lighted, airy rooms. People who realize the merits of this home will no doubt give it their careful consideration. Do not overlook the convenient office and the handy laundry. First floor ceiling is 8 ft. high. Second floor and basement ceilings are 7½ ft. high. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

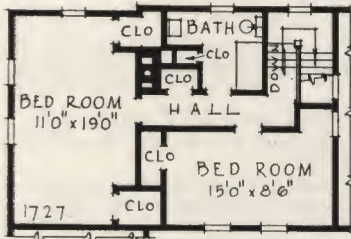


SECOND FLOOR

SIZE 32⅓ FT. x 33 FT.

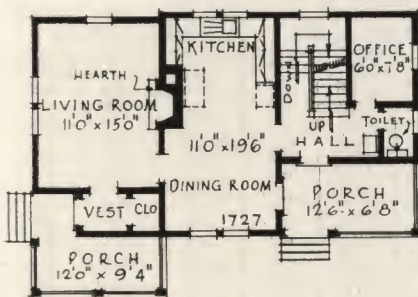


FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

SIZE 36 FT. x 20½ FT.



FIRST FLOOR



DESIGN F-1727
A FOUR-ROOM FARM HOUSE

● The above home is ideal for the average size family of discriminating tastes. A large living room, a wide open fireplace, the effective porches are but a few of its charms. The room arrangement will coincide with many of the latest ideas on how a modern home should be arranged. What the outside suggests the inside fulfills as you will see in studying the floor plan. First and second floor ceilings are 8 ft. high. Basement ceiling is 7½ ft. high. Produced through the courtesy of WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.

Measures, Weights and Useful Information

Land Measure

A tract of land, 1 mile square, containing 640 acres, is called a section. The public domain of the United States is divided by north and south lines, 6 miles apart, into strips, called ranges; these are again divided by east and west lines, 6 miles apart, into squares of 36 sq. mi., called townships.

The ranges are numbered both east and west from some principal meridian, and the townships in each range are numbered both north and south from a certain base line, for the purpose of easy reference by the land offices.

The 36 sections in each township are numbered from the north-east corner, west, and back on the 2d tier east, then west again on the 3d tier, etc.

Section 16 in each township is reserved for school purposes; also sec. 36 in some of the newer states.

To find the number of Acres in a tract of land. RULE.—Divide the number of square rods, by 160; or number of sq. chains, by 10.

How many sq. rods; also acres, in a field 80 rods long and 62½ rods wide?

$80 \times 62\frac{1}{2} = 5000$ sq. rods; $5000 \div 160 = 31\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Ans.

In tract, 79 chains 84 links (79.84 ch.); by 41 chains 25 links (41.25 ch.)?

$79.84 \times 41.25 = 3293.4$ sq. ch.; $3293.4 \div 10 = 329.34$ acres. Ans.

One Side of Square Tract of Land Containing

1-10 Acre, is 66 ft. = 4356 sq. ft.	1 Acre, is 208.7 ft. = 43560 sq. ft.
¼ Acre, is 73.8 ft. = 5445 sq. ft.	1½ Acres, is 255.6 ft. = 65340 sq. ft.
1-6 Acre, is 85.2 ft. = 7260 sq. ft.	2 Acres, is 295.2 ft. = 87120 sq. ft.
¾ Acre, is 104.4 ft. = 10890 sq. ft.	2½ Acres, is 330 ft. = 108900 sq. ft.
1-3 Acre, is 120.5 ft. = 14520 sq. ft.	3 Acres, is 361.5 ft. = 130680 sq. ft.
⅔ Acre, is 147.6 ft. = 21780 sq. ft.	5 Acres, is 466.7 ft. = 217800 sq. ft.
⅞ Acre, is 180.8 ft. = 32670 sq. ft.	10 Acres, is 660 ft. = 435600 sq. ft.

A Lot 25 feet by 125, contains nearly 1-14th of an acre; 50 feet by 218, ¼ of an acre.

Dividing the area by one side, gives the other side if unknown. Thus a lot, in order to contain 1-10th of an acre, must be $(4356 \div 25) 174\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep.

Information and Data

Cord Wood. A Cord of wood is a pile 4 feet wide, 4 feet high and 8 feet long, and contains $(4 \times 4 \times 8)$ 128 cubic feet. Hence:

To find the Contents of a Pile of Wood, in cubic feet, and cords. RULE.—Multiply length, width and thickness together, and divide by 128.

Find cubic ft. in load, 4 by 2½ by 12.

$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 128$ cu. ft. = 1 cord.

In a pile 4 by 4, 70 ft. long.

$4 \times 4 \times 70 = 1120 \div 128 = 8\frac{1}{2}$ cords. Ans.

Stone. A perch of stone masonry is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet high and 1 foot thick, and contains $(1 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2})$ 24½ cubic feet.

To find the Contents of a Wall, in Perches. RULE.—Find number of cubic feet; then divide by 24½; or multiply by .0404.

How many perches of stone in a 16 in. (1½ ft.), wall 6 ft. high, 98 ft. long?

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 98 = 784$ cu. ft. $784 \times .0404 = 31.67$ or 31½ perches. Ans.

Coal. Hard coal averages about 80 lbs. per cu. ft., or 25 cu. ft. to a ton, in the solid state. Chestnut size averages about 56 lb. per cu. ft. Hence, a bin of $(4 \times 3 \times 3)$ 36 cu. ft., will hold a ton of 2000 lbs.

Hay. The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can only be approximately ascertained by measurement. Of well settled

timothy hay, it takes about 350 cubic feet to make a ton. Partly settled from 400 to 450 cubic feet.

Hay-Stack, round. To find contents, in cu. ft. RULE.—Multiply the square of average circumference by the average height, and the product by .08; then divide by 350 if well settled; otherwise by 400 or 450.

Contents of stack, average circumference 43 ft., average height 12 ft. $43^2 \times 12 \times .08 = 1775$ cu. ft.; $1775 \div 350 = 5$ tons nearly. Ans.

Hay Stack, oblong shape. RULE.—Multiply the average length, width and height together. Thus, a stack 22½ by 12 by 10 ft., contains 2700 cu. ft., $\div 400 = 6\frac{3}{4}$ tons. Ans.

Granaries, Wagon-Beds. To find contents, in bushels. RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by .8. (For greater accuracy by .8036).

Find the contents of a granary or bin 14 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide and 6 ft. high. $14 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 630$ cu. ft.; $630 \times .8 = 504$ bu. Exact, $630 \times .8036 = 506\frac{1}{4}$ bu. Of wagon-bed, $10 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $10 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 45$ cu. ft. $45 \times .8 = 36$ bu. Ans.

A wagon-bed 3 ft. wide and 10 ft. long, will hold 2 bushels for every inch in depth.

Corn Cribs. Corn in the Ear, of good quality, measured when settled, will hold out at 2½ cu. ft. to bu. Inferior quality, 2½ to 2½ cu. ft.

At 2½ cu. ft. to bu., $\times 4$ and $\div 9$; at 2¾ cu. ft., $\times 8$ and $\div 19$; at 2½ cu. ft., $\times .4$.

Find the capacity of a corn-crib 16 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide, and 10 ft. high.

$16 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 1200$ cu. ft. $1200 \div 2\frac{1}{4} (\frac{9}{4}) = 533\frac{1}{3}$ bu. Ans.

Cisterns, Boilers, round. To find the capacity, in gallons. RULE.—Multiply the square of the diameter by the depth (all in feet), and the product by 5½, for gallons; by .1865 for barrels.

Find capacity of a standpipe, diam. 8 ft., height 200 ft.

$8^2 \times 200 = 12,800$

Instead of multiplying the cylindrical feet by 5½, multiply by 6 and diminish the product by ½ of the multiplicand.

6

76,800

Find contents of a cistern, diam. 10 ft., depth 13 ft. $10^2 \times 13 \times .1865 = 242\frac{1}{2}$ barrels nearly, (of 31½ gal.).

⅓ of 12,800 = 1,600

Ans. (gal.) 75,200

Tanks, square. To find contents, in gallons. RULE.—Multiply cu. ft. by 7½ (exact 7.48). For contents in barrels, multiply cu. ft. by .2375.

Find the capacity of an oblong tank 10 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 1½ ft. deep. $10 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 50$ cu. ft. $\times 7\frac{1}{2} = 375$ gals. 50 cu. ft. $\times .2375 = 11\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.

Barrels, Casks. To find contents, in gallons. RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth, and the product by .0034.

Find the capacity of a barrel whose mean diameter is 20 in., depth 32 in.

$20^2 \times 32 = 12800$; $12800 \times .0034 = 43\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Ans.

Cask, diameter, 12½ in., depth 20 in. $12\frac{1}{2}^2 \times 20 \times .0034 = 10\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Ans.

Note.—The U. S. standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches. The English imperial gallon contains 277.274 cu. in., which is practically 1¼ times 231. Hence, to reduce U. S. gal. to English gal., multiply by ⅕. 100 U. S. gal. $(100 \times \frac{1}{5}) = 83\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. gal. English gal. to U. S. gal., multiply by 1⅕. 100 Eng. gal. $(100 \times 1\frac{1}{5}) = 120$ U. S. gal.

A can 7 in. in diam. and 6 in. deep, holds 1 gal. A gal. of pure water weighs 8½ lbs.

SILOS, SHOWING CAPACITY AND NO. OF CATTLE FED FOR 6 MONTHS

Diam. 10 Ft.			Diam. 12 Ft.			Diam. 14 Ft.			Diam. 16 Ft.			Diam. 18 Ft.			Diam. 20 Ft.		
High	Tons	Cattle	High	Tons	Cattle	High	Tons	Cattle	High	Tons	Cattle	High	Tons	Cattle	High	Tons	Cattle
24	34	9	24	54	15	24	75	21	24	95	26	24	116	32	24	136	37
26	38	10	26	61	17	26	85	23	26	108	30	26	132	36	26	154	42
28	43	12	28	69	19	28	95	26	28	121	33	28	147	40	28	175	47
30	48	13	30	76	21	30	105	29	30	134	37	30	163	45	30	191	52
32	52	14	32	84	23	32	115	32	32	147	40	32	178	49	32	209	57
34	57	16	34	91	25	34	126	35	34	160	44	34	194	53	34	228	62
36	62	17	36	98	27	36	136	37	36	172	47	36	210	58	36	246	67
38	66	18	38	106	29	38	146	40	38	185	51	38	225	62	38	265	73
40	71	19	40	113	31	40	156	43	40	198	54	40	241	66	40	283	78
44	80	22	44	128	35	44	176	48	44	224	61	44	272	75	44	320	88
48	90	25	48	144	39	48	198	54	48	252	69	48	306	84	48	360	99

SILO—Diameter 10 ft., height 24 ft., holds 34 tons, feeds 9 cattle 6 months, 40 lb. each daily.

Measures, Weights and Useful Information

Weights Per Bushel and Quantities Usually Sown Per Acre

	Lbs. Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.		Lbs. Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.		Lbs. Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.
Alfalfa—Drilled	15- 20	60	Flax	20- 40	56	Red Top—Solid Seed	12- 15	14
Barley	50-110	48	Fescue, Meadow	20- 30	24	Red Top—In Chaff	30- 40	14
Bluegrass, Kentucky	35- 40	14	Johnson Grass	20- 30	28	Rape, Dwarf Essex — in drills	3- 4	50
Bluegrass, English	20- 30	24	Kaffir Corn, in drills	8- 12	56	Rape, Dwarf Essex—Broad- cast	5- 8	50
Broom Grass	20- 25	14	Kaffir Corn, Broadcast	50-110	56	Rye	80-110	56
Broom Corn—for brush	3- 5	46	Millet, German and Com- mon	30- 50	50	Rye Grass, English	30- 50	24
Buckwheat	50- 70	52	Millet, Hog or Broom Corn	25- 50	50	Rye Grass, Italian	40- 50	24
Bermuda Grass	5- 10	30	Millet, Hungarian	30- 50	48	Sorghum, Broadcast	50-100	50
Clover, Alsike	8- 12	60	Millet, Japanese	10- 20	30	Soy Beans, in drills	25- 40	60
Clover, Crimson	12- 20	60	Millet, Pearl or Cattail	10- 12	56	Soy Beans, Broadcast	60-100	63
Clover, Mammoth	8- 15	60	Millet, Siberian	20- 40	50	Sweet Corn	10- 15	
Clover, Red	8- 15	60	Milo Maize, in drills	8- 12	56	Sudan Grass, in drills	15- 25	40
Clover, Sweet—Unhulled	30- 40	60	Oats	60- 90	32	Sudan Grass, Broadcast	20- 30	40
Clover, Sweet—Hulled	20- 30	60	Orchard Grass	25- 35	14	Sunflower, Russian	8- 10	24
Clover, White	7- 15	60	Peanuts (in pods)	36- 60	22	Sweet Clover—Unhulled	30- 40	60
Cotton	20- 32	32	Popcorn (shelled)	6- 8	56	Sweet Clover—Hulled	20- 30	60
Corn, Shelled	7- 8	56				Tall Meadow Oat Grass	30- 50	14
Corn, for fodder or silage	30- 35	56				Timothy	12- 20	45
Cane—for fodder	50-100	50				Turnips	2- 5	
Cow Peas, Drilled	40- 80	60				Wheat	60-120	60
Cow Peas, Broadcast	80-120	60						

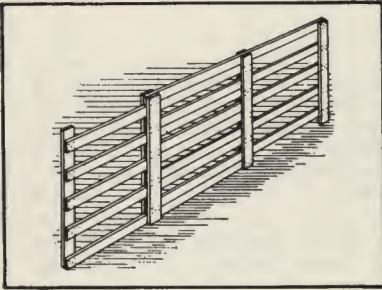
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

U. S. MONEY		TIME MEASURE		SURVEYOR'S MEASURE		SQUARE MEASURE	
10 mills (m)	= 1 cent (ct.)	60 sec'ds (sec.)	= 1 minute (min.)	7.92 inches (in.)	= 1 link (lk.)	144 sq. in.	= 1 sq. foot
10 cents	= 1 dime (d.)	60 minutes	= 1 hour (hr.)	25 links	= 1 rod (rd.)	9 sq. ft.	= 1 sq. yd.
10 dimes	= 1 dollar (\$)	24 hours	= 1 day (da.)	100 l'ks (66 ft.)	= chain (ch.)	30 1/4 sq. yds.	= 1 sq. rod
		365 1/4 days	= 1 year (yr.)	80 chains	= 1 mile (mi.)	272 1/4 sq. ft.	= 1 sq. rod
						160 sq. rods	= 1 acre (A.)
						640 acres	= 1 sq. mile
COMMERCIAL WEIGHT		TROY WEIGHT		LONG MEASURE		CUBIC MEASURE	
16 drams (dr.)	= 1 ounce (oz.)	24 grains (gr.)	= 1 pen'w't (pwt)	12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft.)	231 cu. in.	= 1 gallon
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)	20 pennyw'ts	= 1 ounce (oz.)	3 feet	= 1 yard (yd.)	2150.4 cu. in.	= 1 bushel
2000 pounds	= 1 ton (T.)	12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)	16 1/2 feet	= 1 rod (rd.)	1728 cu. in.	= 1 cu. ft.
				320rd. (5280 ft.)	= 1 mile (mi.)	27 cu. ft.	= 1 cu. yd.
DRY MEASURE		LIQUID MEASURE		CIRCULAR MEASURE		128 cu. ft.	= 1 cord (wood)
2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.)	4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)	60 seconds (")	= 1 minute (')	24 1/4 cu. ft.	= 1 perch (stone)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.)	2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)	60 minutes	= 1 degree (°)		
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.)	4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.)	360 degrees	= 1 circle		
		31 1/2 gal'ns	= 1 barrel (bbl.)				

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF FARM PRODUCE

MATERIALS	MEASUREMENTS		WEIGHTS		
	Floor Space Sq. Ft.	Con- tents, Cu. Ft.	Total Lbs.	Per Sq. Ft.	Per Cu. Ft.
Wheat in Bags	4.2	4.2	165	39	39
Wheat in Bulk	-----	-----	-----	-----	44
Oats in Bulk	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
Barrels, Flour on Side	4.1	5.4	218	53	40
Barrels, Flour on End	3.1	7.1	218	70	31
Corn, in Bags	3.6	3.6	112	31	31
Corn Meal, in Barrels	3.7	5.9	218	59	37
Oats, in Bags	3.3	3.6	96	29	27
Bale of Hay	5.0	20.0	284	57	14
May, Dederick, Compressed	1.75	5.25	125	72	24
Straw, Dederick, Compressed	1.75	5.25	100	57	19
Hay, Loose	-----	-----	-----	-----	4

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENT

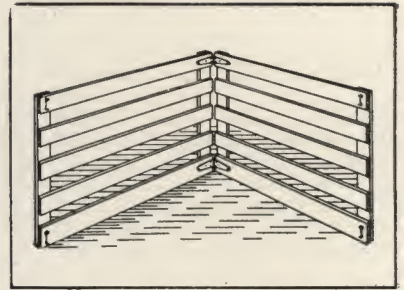


F-1620

Extension Hurdle: May be closed up to $6\frac{1}{3}$ feet or extended to $13\frac{1}{3}$ feet. Very practical for making temporary pens and alleys.

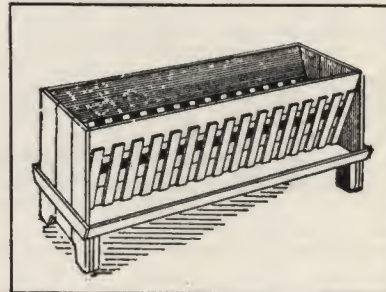
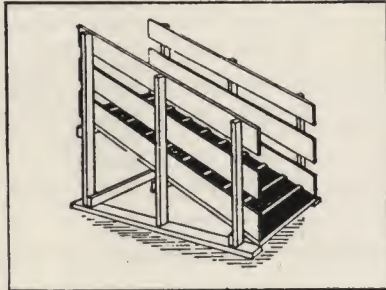
F-1619

Hinged Panels: For making temporary pens. Two panels are hinged together and furnished with hooks to fasten to walls of other panels.



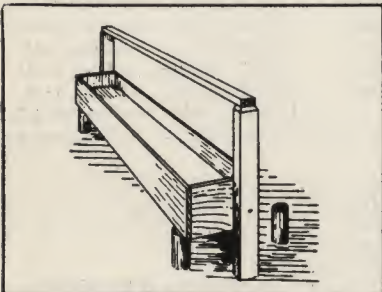
F-11602

Stock Loading Chute: For hogs or sheep. Size 4 feet by 7 feet by $5\frac{1}{3}$ feet.



F-11509

Sheep Rack and Feed Bunk: Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8 feet. Feed trough on each side.

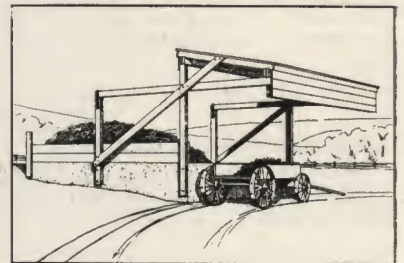


F-1622

Reversible Stationary Grain Trough: Largely used in lamb feeding yards. A single board forms the bottom of each trough. Turn the trough over to clean it.

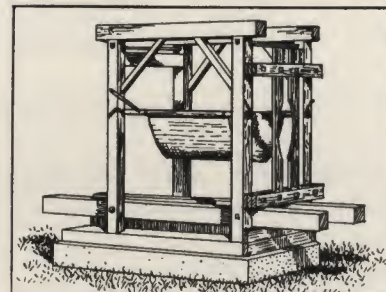
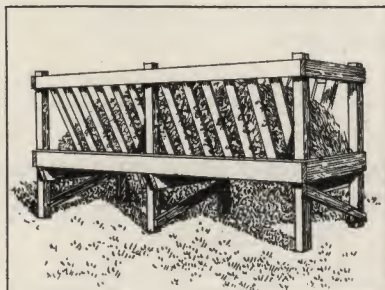
F-1733

Manure Loading Platform: A practical structure planned for efficient storage and convenient loading of the manure spreader. A labor saving arrangement. Designed by WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE.



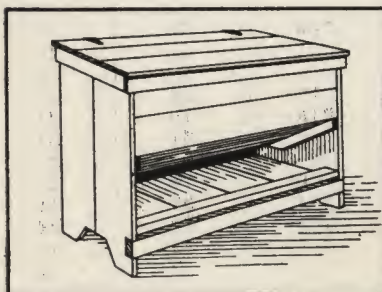
F-1729

Combination Grain Bunk and Feed Rack: This bunk is 12 feet long by 4 feet wide and 26 inches high. Can be mounted on skids for moving. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1728

Cattle Stocks: Constructed of large timbers securely braced and bolted. A necessary structure for swinging injured animals, for trimming hoofs, dehorning, and etcetera. Designed by MIDWEST COLLEGES.



F-1618

Salt Box: Conveniently arranged with a hopper bottom which permits salt to fall in quantities as may be required.

F-1616

Light Weight Sheep Crate: Size $4\frac{1}{3}$ feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 2 feet wide. Convenient for feeding while in transit.

